

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1927 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Eighteen Pages

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1927—VOL. XIX, NO. 181

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

BRITISH ACCEPT AMERICAN VIEW ON SHIPS' SIZE

Delegates Recognize That Revising Naval Treaty Is Impossible at Present

GATHERING KNOWN AS COOLIDGE CONFERENCE

Japanese Delegates Challenge American and British to Meet on Athletic Field

GENEVA, Switzerland, June 29 (AP)—Great Britain, according to information in authoritative circles, has tacitly recognized the impossibility of revising the Washington naval treaty at the present tripartite conference here without the consent of the United States as one of the Washington signatories.

This reported British acceptance of the American viewpoint does not mean that the question of the size of battleships will not be discussed here, as the British delegation seems keenly desirous of an opportunity to present its views before a plenary session of the conference.

The problem of fixing a maximum tonnage limit on capital ships, the method of limitation looms as a delicate question, since the British wish to talk in terms of numbers of cruisers rather than in total tonnage and presumably desire a larger number than they now possess.

The Japanese today admitted the receipt of instructions from Tokyo, but declined to say whether these instructions committed them to actual reopening of the question of capital ships.

The British Dominion delegation was strengthened by the arrival of Kevin O'Higgins, Foreign Minister and Minister of Justice in the new Cabinet of the Irish Free State; and John Costello, Attorney-General of the Free State, and Ernest Lapointe, Canadian Minister of Justice. Mr. O'Higgins has the distinction of being the only Foreign Minister attending the present conference or now in Geneva in any capacity.

A new danger is seen by close observers of the "Coolidge Conference," as the tripartite naval limitation parley has become known colloquially, in the fact that political antagonism may be engendered by Japan's support of the British demand for re-examining the Washington naval accord.

Peace on the Pacific

The Americans are adamant in their decision not to resurrect decisions reached at Washington at the 1922 conference as regards capital ships, for they look upon the Washington treaty as not merely an arrangement to limit capital warships, but as an instrument whereby a new era of peace on the Pacific Ocean was inaugurated. In American circles it is recalled that at that conference the United States consented to the maintenance of the status quo of American fortifications at Guam and in the Philippines, while Japan agreed to a ratio of battleships considerably below that of the United States.

Rediscussing what was settled at Washington might arouse a new and undesirable examination of the political situation it is feared. The question might be raised about the wisdom of increasing the strength of the American bases at Guam and in the Philippines.

From the British delegation came indications that Sir C. Bridgeman, first lord of the admiralty, has no objection to permitting the conference to collapse. He feels that he must return to London not only with a treaty limiting cruisers, destroyers and submarines, but also with the record of an attempt, determinedly made, even though fruitless, to cut down the size of battleships and cruisers. This desire, undoubtedly shared by all the delegates, to avoid the collapse of the conference, has again brought forward the question.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1927

Local

Madame Wu Entertained 4B
W. C. A. Camp Ready to Open 4B
More Dorchester Houses to Make Way for New Tunnel 5B
Fresh Air Farm Opens Large Camps 5B
Sun Restoration Children Made Nature Study Trips 5B

General

Army's Philippine Rule Approaches End 4B
British Accept American Viewpoint on Army Aviation Land in Hawaii 4B
Airliner Flew Late—Described 5B
Silent Facts of Byrd Flight 5B
Gibson Repudiates Adjournment Idea 5B
New Democracy Urged in World 5B
Candy For Sifflers 5B
Conservation Stressed Before Ad Men 5B
New York Plans Opera Comique 5B
National Parks Texas Tourists 5B
Sanitary Progress, Ad Unveiled 5B
Smokes Problem Discussed 5B
Waste Declined in Milk Trade 5B
Complaints—No Help to Labor 5B
World's News Page 5B
Private Utility Centra Favored 5B
Terror Decree Makes Changes in Trade Policy 5B
College Men Turn Troubadours 5B

Financial

Stock Market Price Trend Down 12
New York Stock Market Stocks 12
Wool Prices Show Strength 12
New York Bond Market 12

Sports

Wimbledon Law Tennis Tournament 8
Major League Baseball 8
N. Y. I. C. Races 8

Features

With the Libraries 6
The Sunday 6
Sun Stories 6
Radio 14
Book Reviews and Literary News 11
The Confidence Toward God 15
What They Say 15
In Lighted Vein 15
In World's Press 15
Editorials 16
Spring in Rome 16
The Week in Paris 16
Letters to the Monitor 16

Many Pupils Eager for School After Single Day of Vacation

Boston Summer Schools Will Open Tomorrow With Leisure Review Courses and Interesting Handicraft Work for Recreation

One day of vacation and then school opens again—for Boston Summer School pupils.

Summer review schools and summer vacation schools will open tomorrow and continue through Aug. 16, in session six days a week, under the direction of Joseph F. Gould. Recreational handicraft classes will open next Tuesday and continue every school day for six weeks.

The Public School Department of Boston also provides playgrounds for the children open all day with supervisors to lead and direct, and school gardens where the children work under direction raising vegetables and flowers.

Hundreds of other boys and girls are engaged in work in shops, stores and offices during the summer as a part of their vocational courses in high school. In fact, the Boston schools are functioning during the entire 12 months of the year. The type of its activities varies, but education continues busily training the children of the city to be good citizens now, to make the most of themselves and to take advantage of all opportunities.

SCHOOL, Yet Different

Although they bear the name of school, the summer review and summer vacation schools are quite different organizations from the school that has been in session from last September through yesterday. The summer review schools are strictly academic while the others are more like the regulation school. The children usually like to attend them for they are more or less leisurely, the teacher has more time to elucidate knotty problems and the pupil is not pressed with many lessons on many subjects. He has but one or two subjects and is allowed to go pretty much as he pleases.

Summer review schools are established especially for those pupils who for some reason are behind their grade in one or two major subjects, so that they can make up their work and go on with their classes. The schools are open also to pupils who have made enough progress to advance a grade.

"While we have been successful in adding new unions to our roster," Mr. Tansey continued, "there has been no active official organizing field work done, due to the depressed conditions in our industry. This matter has been considered, however, by the emergency committee and executive council, with the final conclusion being that an intensive organizing campaign be started as soon as possible.

TEXTILE UNIONS COMMEND HELP OF CIVIC GROUPS

American Federation of Operatives Opens Convention in Boston

Assembled for the discussion of past business and for the formulation of new policy, the American Federation of Textile Operatives today opened its twelfth annual four-day convention at the Hotel Arlington. Approximately 100 delegates were present at the opening.

James Tansey, president of the A. F. T. O., and also president of the Fall River Textile Council, took the chair at the start of the meeting. After appointing a committee on credentials, the president addressed the members of the federation, speaking at first briefly of the standing of the national organization and of the changes in the numerical strength of the federation during the past year.

"While we have been successful in adding new unions to our roster," Mr. Tansey continued, "there has been no active official organizing field work done, due to the depressed conditions in our industry. This matter has been considered, however, by the emergency committee and executive council, with the final conclusion being that an intensive organizing campaign be started as soon as possible.

Bettering Trade Conditions

"Regarding again to trade conditions in the textile industry, which, while being somewhat improved in some of its branches, is not as satisfied as firmly established as we would wish it to be. It is at an earnest effort is being made by various service organizations, large dry goods houses, mayors and other city officials, particularly in textile communities, to help restore the cotton industry to its former high standing. This is commendable work and meets with the approval of this organization.

"Any effort along this line having for its purpose the bettering of conditions in the trade which will assist our idle spindles in motion and add to the employment to the great number of textile operatives still unemployed is entirely in accordance with the sentiment of the operators on this subject and is worthy of our co-operation.

"We might be excused if we take the liberty to add that it is in line with the action taken by this organization at a previous convention. Dealing with this phase of the situation, we said, in part: 'It should be pointed out that one of the means that can be adopted to help start our mills and give employment to our operatives is by patronizing our own

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

DISCUSSION

RAPID CITY, S. D., June 29—President Coolidge's reported conviction that the separation of American insular possessions from the jurisdiction of the army and navy is inevitable, coincides with the information that he favors placing them under the Department of the Interior, may indicate that he is moving toward the elimination of a major source of friction in the Philippines.

The military atmosphere of the present administration of the islands has been unfortunate in its reactions upon Filipino leaders, according to the extensive survey which Carmi L. Thompson recently made for the President.

The Governor General's American

advisors, Colonel Thompson reported, are necessarily army officers who evidently lack training and experience in the duties of civilian government and in dealing with native bodies and civilian officials."

He added that they had been a factor making co-operation difficult between the Governor-General and Filipino heads of the executive departments and legislative leaders, and recommended the discontinuance of the military régime.

DISCUSSION

"We might be excused if we take the liberty to add that it is in line with the action taken by this organization at a previous convention. Dealing with this phase of the situation, we said, in part: 'It should be pointed out that one of the means that can be adopted to help start our mills and give employment to our operatives is by patronizing our own

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

DISCUSSION

"We might be excused if we take the liberty to add that it is in line with the action taken by this organization at a previous convention. Dealing with this phase of the situation, we said, in part: 'It should be pointed out that one of the means that can be adopted to help start our mills and give employment to our operatives is by patronizing our own

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

DISCUSSION

"We might be excused if we take the liberty to add that it is in line with the action taken by this organization at a previous convention. Dealing with this phase of the situation, we said, in part: 'It should be pointed out that one of the means that can be adopted to help start our mills and give employment to our operatives is by patronizing our own

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

DISCUSSION

"We might be excused if we take the liberty to add that it is in line with the action taken by this organization at a previous convention. Dealing with this phase of the situation, we said, in part: 'It should be pointed out that one of the means that can be adopted to help start our mills and give employment to our operatives is by patronizing our own

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

DISCUSSION

"We might be excused if we take the liberty to add that it is in line with the action taken by this organization at a previous convention. Dealing with this phase of the situation, we said, in part: 'It should be pointed out that one of the means that can be adopted to help start our mills and give employment to our operatives is by patronizing our own

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

DISCUSSION

"We might be excused if we take the liberty to add that it is in line with the action taken by this organization at a previous convention. Dealing with this phase of the situation, we said, in part: 'It should be pointed out that one of the means that can be adopted to help start our mills and give employment to our operatives is by patronizing our own

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

DISCUSSION

"We might be excused if we take the liberty to add that it is in line with the action taken by this organization at a previous convention. Dealing with this phase of the situation, we said, in part: 'It should be pointed out that one of the means that can be adopted to help start our mills and give employment to our operatives is by patronizing our own

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

DISCUSSION

"We might be excused if we take the liberty to add that it is in line with the action taken by this organization at a previous convention. Dealing with this phase of the situation, we said, in part: 'It should be pointed out that one of the means that can be adopted to help start our mills and give employment to our operatives is by patronizing our own

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

DISCUSSION

"We might be excused if we take the liberty to add that it is in line with the action taken by this organization at a previous convention. Dealing with this phase of the situation, we said, in part: 'It should be pointed out that one of the means that can be adopted to help start our mills and give employment to our operatives is by patronizing our own

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

DISCUSSION

"We might be excused if we take the liberty to add that it is in line with the action taken by this organization at a previous convention. Dealing with this phase of the situation, we said, in part: 'It should be pointed out that one of the means that can be adopted to help start our mills and give employment to our operatives is by patronizing our own

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

DISCUSSION

"We might be excused if we take the liberty to add that it is in line with the action taken by this organization at a previous convention. Dealing with this phase of the situation, we said, in part: 'It should be pointed out that one of the means that can be adopted to help start our mills and give employment to our operatives is by patronizing our own

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

DISCUSSION

"We might be excused if we take the liberty to add that it is in line with the action taken by this organization at a previous convention. Dealing with this phase of the situation, we said, in part: 'It should be pointed out that one of the means that can be adopted to help start our mills and give employment to our operatives is by patronizing our own

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

DISCUSSION

"We might be excused if we take the liberty to add that it is in line with the action taken by this organization at a previous convention. Dealing with this phase of the situation, we said, in part: 'It should be pointed out that one of the means that can be adopted to help start our mills and give employment to our operatives is by patronizing our own

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

DISCUSSION

"We might be excused if we take the liberty to add that it is in line with the action taken by this organization at a previous convention. Dealing with this phase of the situation, we said, in part: 'It should be pointed out that one of the means that can be adopted to help start our mills and give employment to our operatives is by patronizing our own

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

DISCUSSION

"We might be excused if we take the liberty to add that it is in line with the action taken by this organization at a previous convention. Dealing with this phase of the situation, we said, in part: 'It should be pointed out that one of the means that can be adopted to help start our mills and give employment to our operatives is by patronizing our own

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

DISCUSSION

"We might be excused if we take the liberty to add that it is in line with the action taken by this organization at a previous convention. Dealing with this phase of the situation, we said, in part: 'It should be pointed out that one of the means that can be adopted to help start our mills and give employment to our operatives is by patronizing our own

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

DISCUSSION

"We might be excused if we take the liberty to add that it is in line with the action taken by this organization at a previous convention. Dealing with this phase of the situation, we said, in part: 'It should be pointed out that one of the means that can be adopted to help start our mills and give employment to our operatives is by patronizing our own

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

Ocean Air Liners Must Provide Comforts, Says Commander Byrd

Seadromes and International Weather Service Must Precede Regular Flights, He Declares—Looks for Giant Airplanes With Roomy Cabins in Wings

NEW YORK, June 29 (AP)—Commander Richard E. Byrd sees the transoceanic airplanes of the future as great multimotored ships—possibly with as many as 10 engines so large that there may be two tiers of cabins.

"The day will see such airplanes, or any others, in regular service across the Atlantic, however, we write in an article to be published in Popular Science Monthly on July 2, is not any near tomorrow, but will probably be years hence."

"It will be some 20 years, in my opinion," the article reads, "before regular commercial transatlantic air service is established."

No average passenger, he says, desires to undergo the discomfort of more than 30 hours aloft, particularly as steamers.

The remedy for this condition will lie in larger and larger planes.

Stresses Need of Comfort

"Much will have to be done in the way of creature comforts," he declares. "Mail can be served and naps taken, but in the day and a half crossing the passenger will have to be warmed and fed and entertained if his patronage is to be kept."

The Germans, in particular, have gone well ahead with the design of passenger planes. They are building a machine that utilizes the wing space for passenger cabins. This means a wing 6 to 10 feet thick. At first thought such a construction could seem detrimental because of wing resistance.

"But it is the vacuum above a wing rather than the push of air under it that stands for lifting power. Therefore a deep wing front is really beneficial. The transatlantic plane of 1950 may have wings thick enough for two tiers of cabin and stowage spaces."

Before regular ocean air lines can become an actuality, Commander Byrd writes, an international weather forecasting service covering

Tonight at the Pops

REQUEST PROGRAM

"Pomp and Circumstance"....Elgar
"Italy"....Rhapsody in Blue"....Casella
"Istana dan Isolde"....Prokofieff
"Love-Dance"....Wagner
"Peer Gynt" Suite.....Grieg
Second Hungarian Rhapsody.....Liszt
"Our Boys"....Brahms
"Waltz"....Strauss
Ave Maria.....Schubert-Wilhelmin
Ouverture Solemme, "1912"....Tchaikovsky

EVENTS TONIGHT

"Art in Industry" meeting, Associated Industries of Massachusetts, University Club dinner, 6:30 p.m.
Woburn High School Commencement exercises, Lyceum Hall, 8.

Reunion of the Class of 1917, Copley Plaza, dinner, 7.

Theaters
B. Keith's—Vaudville, 2, 8.
Curtain—Twinkle, Twinkle," musical comedy
Fenway—"Chang" (film),
Tremont—"King of Kings" (film), 2:10,
8:10.

Art Exhibits
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily except

Monday, 1 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free

guides through the gallery Tuesdays

and Fridays at 10 a.m.

Route: Roosevelt Field up New

England coast, across Nova Scotia

to Newfoundland, then slightly south

of great circle course across ocean

to Ireland and thence to Paris.

Distance roughly 3600 miles. Time about

40 hours.

Purpose: The study of winds at

various altitudes in an effort to

chart general rules which may aid

future transatlantic fliers.

Airplane: The America is a three-

Engines.

Events Tomorrow

Annual graduation exercises, Burdett

College, Symphony Hall, 3.

Dog show, Houghton & Dutton Com-

pany store, assembly hall, 12 to 4, con-

tinues through Friday.

THE

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

MONITOR

Founded 1898 by Mary Baker Eddy

An INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWS

Published daily except Sundays and

holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; one month, \$1.00. Single copy, 5 cents. (Printed in U.S.A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U.S.A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 103, Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Be Your Daintiest Self

Preserve your alluring daintiness with Putnam. A few drops used like basting in the rinsing water keep colors clean and beautiful in silk underwear, hosiery, etc.

Putnam No-Kolor Bleach—re- moves all color from all fabrics—enables re-dyeing or tinting any color desired.

Send 10 cents for Booklet, "100 Ways of Beautifying the Home and Wardrobe"—by dyeing, tinting and bleaching. FREE sample of Putnam No-Kolor Bleach.

Address Dept. U
Putnam Fadless Dyes, Quincy, Ill.

Prices range from \$2.00 to \$12.00

EXPANDO

WATCH BRACELETS

Built up to watch standards not down to competition.

BUGBEE & NILES CO.

Established 1889
North Attleboro, Mass.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

for Tinting or Dyeing

motorized Fokker monoplane similar to the Josephine Ford in which Commander Byrd flew over the North Pole, but has greater wing spread. Thirteen hundred gallons of gasoline are carried and 54 gallons of oil, the engines are air-cooled Wright Whirlwinds, the same as those used in the Ryan and Bellanca monoplanes that flew to Europe.

Instruments: All the instruments carried by the Ryan and Bellanca can take accurate reckonings, such as are now used on ships and carries three compasses. He has the magnetic compass and earth inductor compass such as the other airplanes had and is also equipped with a sun compass, a recent invention which he used on his polar flight.

Food: Two roast chickens, 10 cheese and 10 turkey sandwiches, also emergency rations of hard tack and pemican to last 30 days in case of emergency.

Communication: Whereas the Ryan and Bellanca airplanes carried no radio set, the America has two, the large set is sending continuous "all's well" signals and, in case of a forced landing at sea, a small set in the tail may be used for distress calls.

Sponsors: The flight is backed by the America Transoceanic Company, which was formed for the purpose. Its head is Rodman Wanamaker.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity partly cloudy and warmer tonight; Thursday fair and warmer; moderate southwest and west winds.

Northern New England: Showers this afternoon; partly cloudy and showers and warmer in the interior tonight; Thursday fair, with rising temperatures to 65° in the interior; fresh southwest and west winds.

Northern New England: Cloudy to night and Thursday, probably occasional showers in the interior; fresh southwest and southwest winds shifting to west on Thursday.

Official Temperatures

(a. m.) Standard Time, 75th meridian)	62	Memphis	80
Atlanta City	70	Montreal	58
Boston	57	Nantucket	58
Calgary	50	New York	68
Charleston	74	Philadelphia	68
Chicago	74	Pittsburgh	75
Detroit	62	Portland	58
Des Moines	74	Portland, Ore.	58
Eastport	58	San Francisco	60
Hartford	58	St. Paul	70
Helena	54	Seattle	58
Jacksonville	74	Tampa	78
Kansas City	74	Washington	70

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 12:20 p.m.

Thursday, 1 a.m.

Light all vehicles at 8:35 p.m.

Five Patented Comfort Features Famous Since 1853

Dr KAHLER

He is having an opportunity to do a greater variety of tasks than any other occupant of the plane. He will act as navigator when Byrd pilots the plane, can assist Noville, the flight engineer, in repairing any breaks and can "spell" Acosta, the pilot. The addition of Balchen gave the America four pilots.

When the crew of the America gets to France three of its members will fit clothing of their own waitressing there for their use at receptions and in returning home by steamer, if they return that way.

But Balchen will have to get along as best he may in his flying clothes, garments bought abroad or a borrowed outfit. Decision to carry a fourth man was made so late that Balchen had no time to send over civilian toggy.

At the time the clothing was sent

to France

the acknowledged quality product of the tire industry

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES

Heel to Ball Fittings, Scientifically Fitted by Specially Trained Experts

Comfort & Satisfaction Guaranteed

Dr. Kahler's Shoe Shop

19 St. James Ave., Park Square Bldg.

Just a step from Arlington St. Subway

BOSTON

Let it bring New Summer Joys!

DANERSK FURNITURE

ERSKINE-DANFORTH CORPORATION

383 Madison Avenue, New York City

BYRD NEARS NEWFOUNDLAND ON NEW TRANSATLANTIC HOP

(Continued from Page 1)

like what Lindbergh and Chamberlin had. We will have to take the winds as they come. We will have wind resistance and it will take us longer to get there.

There is one article aboard the America which it is hoped may never have to be displayed.

That is a great yellow banner stowed away in the tail which can be raised high in air on a kite as a distress signal if the plane should be forced down to the ocean's surface.

There is not much room to move about and no place to sleep in the America. The cockpit, occupied by Noville and Acosta, is only large enough for them to sit in their can-bottomed, aluminum-backed seats, much like two persons in the front seat of a roadster. But there are windows which give them a sweeping view upward and laterally. They take turns operating the radio.

The navigator's cabin in which Commander Byrd was making his observations is 6 by 5½ feet, and 6 feet 8 inches high. Here he has his charts and navigation instruments to be used in gathering scientific data and regulating the flight of the plane.

Beside the regular radio equipment on board, the American carries a smaller emergency set which will be used to get the signals sent out by the plane would be the last to submerge. For this set there is an aerial attached to a kite. It is planned that if misfortune should overtake the plane the kite will be put to double service, holding aloft the aerial to permit radio signalling for help and also waving the yellow banner in visual request for aid.

Bernard Balchen, added starter in the crew of the America, is a jack of all air trades who is certain to make himself very useful. Balchen, a former lieutenant in the navy of Norway, is at the same time pilot, navigator and mechanic; and, according to his associates, a star in each branch.

Balchen's Many Jobs

He is having an opportunity to do a greater variety of tasks than any other occupant of the plane. He will act as navigator when Byrd pilots the plane, can assist Noville, the flight engineer, in repairing any breaks and can "spell" Acosta, the pilot. The addition of Balchen gave the America four pilots.

When the crew of the America gets to France three of its members will fit clothing of their own waitressing there for their use at receptions and in returning home by steamer, if they return that way.

But Balchen will have to get along as best he may in his flying clothes, garments bought abroad or a borrowed outfit. Decision to carry a fourth man was made so late that Balchen had no time to send over civilian toggy.

At the time the clothing was sent to France the acknowledged quality product of the tire industry

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES

Heel to Ball Fittings, Scientifically Fitted by Specially Trained Experts

Comfort & Satisfaction Guaranteed

Dr. Kahler's Shoe Shop

19 St. James Ave., Park Square Bldg.

Just a step from Arlington St. Subway

BOSTON

Let it bring New Summer Joys!

DANERSK FURNITURE

ERSKINE-DANFORTH CORPORATION

383 Madison Avenue, New York City

RADIO BEACON GUIDED AIRMEN ON PACIFIC HOP

Signal Corps Reveals How Course 15 Miles Wide Was Laid

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29 — Two powerful radio beacon stations, one at Crissey Field and one at Palos on the Island of Maui in the center of the Hawaiian group, were erected expressly to assist in the airplane flights from San Francisco to Honolulu, the War Department announced.

The stations sent radio signals during the course of the flight, those from the two stations being received by the Signal Corps for the reception here began to take shape.

HUGH GIBSON REPUDIATES IDEA OF ADJOURNMENT

American Delegate Draws
Hope From Difficulties Experienced at Locarno

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

GENEVA, June 29.—Hugh Gibson, head of the American delegation at the naval conference at a meeting with the press repudiated the idea of a possible adjournment, owing to the present dilemma, pointing out that at Locarno the situation first seemed equally perplexing. What perhaps is not realized by the other powers is that the United States anticipates an immense expansion of its world trade, and its demand for naval parity. Great Britain naturally favors this conception of its industrial position.

Study Called For

There must, said Mr. Gibson, be a study of existing tonnage. How necessary this is may be gathered from the conflicting statements the American and British experts have made about existing conditions, the British putting the American cruisers strength at 15 vessels, while their own at 62, while Admiral Jemec's statement to the press would seem to suggest that there is nothing like this disparity.

British Needs Disregarded

This made the British journalists realize that it was rather knocked on the head the question of Great Britain's needs, to which Mr. Gibson retorted that their needs were relative. That is to say that if the other powers would consent to lower the tonnage for any class of auxiliary vessels, the United States would welcome the proposal. It would appear also possible that within the tonnage allotted, the Americans would consider a definite limitation of the size of destroyers and submarines.

But the British proposal for reducing the size and lengthening the service of capital ships, the American French proposed, on the ground that they have no mandate to consider this question and that the terms of reference to conference were limited to auxiliary ships. This point has not yet been discussed but

the British proposal for reducing the size and lengthening the service of capital ships, the American French proposed, on the ground that they have no mandate to consider this question and that the terms of reference to conference were limited to auxiliary ships. This point has not yet been discussed but

BRITISH ACCEPT VIEWS OF AMERICA ON SHIPS' SIZE

(Continued from Page 1)
of what compromise measure can be elaborated calculated to sat-
isfy the proponents of the two theories concerning capital ships.

British Emphasize Economics

In a desire to give some satisfaction to the British, who continue to emphasize the great economies accruing from lessening the size of individual warships, it is considered possible that the Americans may not only consent to linking the present conference with the one in Washington in July, but might appoint the appointment of some committee which would concentrate its activities on preparing the agenda of the second Washington conference.

Some observers hold the opinion that the Japanese are flirting with both the British and American delegations. Others maintain that the Japanese really see in the British plan means of curtailing expenses while still others contend that Japan, sincerely desirous of preventing a rupture of the negotiations, is trying to force a compromise between the divergent British and American viewpoints.

Destroyer Limitation

The conference began work today through its technical committee, on the question of destroyer limitation. The British proposal, offered to the committee that cruisers be divided into two classes, one of 10,000 tons, with 8-inch guns, and the other of 7500 tons, with 6-inch guns, finds the American representatives non-committal, which is interpreted as meaning they are unfavorably disposed toward it. The Japanese, though indicating they might be willing to reduce the number and size of cru-

ITALIAN AIR MINISTER PILOTS OWN MACHINE

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

ROME, June 29.—The flying habit has penetrated the Fascist Cabinet and the Undersecretary for Aeronautics, Signor Italo Balbo, has set up a new record in the history of flying. He is the first Minister to pilot his own machine to a foreign capital as leader of an official diplomatic mission.

Signor Balbo, who gained his pilot's certificate only last week, left Rome yesterday in a scouting biplane for London, where he will be the head of a mission of Italian airmen visiting British air force institutions. He alights at Paris to make a courtship call en route, but intends completing the homeward journey at one stretch.

**When making
SANDWICHES
season the filling with a dash of
LEA & PERRINS'
SAUCE**

ROLLS-ROYCE

There has come to me for resale a 1922 chassis equipped with Fleetwood 4-door sedan body, mileage 15,000. Price \$7500.
Also 1914 chassis equipped with Brewster enclosed drive; limousine T-p. body. Very excellent condition. Price \$2700.

C. M. BRADFORD
335 Whalley Ave., New Haven, Conn.

the British will put up a hard fight and expect Japanese support for their contentions. The plan would lead to drastic economies, avoid future controversy while placating Franco-Italian opinion.

Questions of Cruisers

At the same time, The Christian Science Monitor does not gather that W. C. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty, will make the acceptance of his proposal in this regard an unalterable condition for an agreement. Having decided that surface craft below 600 tons shall not be regarded as combatants or subject to limitation, the chief delegates and experts discussed the question of cruisers.

There is a frank exchange of views of the requirements of the three countries, in respect to the British placing their necessities above the five-five-three ratio, the Japanese also requiring a higher standard than that allowed them for capital ships, but an official communiqué shows that the Japanese, like the Americans, are doubtful whether they can accept the British proposal for dividing cruisers into two classes of 10,000 and 7500 tons maximum.

Study Called For

There must, said Mr. Gibson, be a study of existing tonnage. How necessary this is may be gathered from the conflicting statements the American and British experts have made about existing conditions, the British putting the American cruisers strength at 15 vessels, while their own at 62, while Admiral Jemec's statement to the press would seem to suggest that there is nothing like this disparity.

Experts Not Talking

Experts are not talking in the same terms of cruiser strength, the Americans' statement including many ships of older type which the British have scrapped, and there can be no doubt that the British cruisers' strength is far superior to that of American, just as America is far ahead in destroyers of an up-to-date type.

At the same time Admiral Jones has definitely stated that America will be called to build cruisers up to 10,000-ton maximum with 8-inch guns, adding that as a sailor he hoped they would be all of this tonnage, so that the British proposal for ultimately reducing cruisers to 7500-ton limit with 6-inch guns seems unlikely to wig the supports of the American admirals here.

The Japanese have so far combined cruiser and destroyer tonnage in one class, so as to keep free hand to build what they like. Destroyers will now be discussed when more definite information regarding Japanese intentions may be known.

All Demand for Armaments Will Disappear When These Three Are Banished From the World



ests, the independence or the honor of the two contracting states and do not concern the interest of third parties."

By the provisions a large loophole is afforded whereby important questions threatening war might not be submitted to arbitration, since questions affecting "vital interests," "independence," or the "honor" of the nations are excluded from arbitration.

The arbitration treaty with Japan has definitely stated that America will be called to build cruisers up to 10,000-ton maximum with 8-inch guns, adding that as a sailor he hoped they would be all of this tonnage, so that the British proposal for ultimately reducing cruisers to 7500-ton limit with 6-inch guns seems unlikely to wig the supports of the American admirals here.

The Japanese have so far combined cruiser and destroyer tonnage in one class, so as to keep free hand to build what they like. Destroyers will now be discussed when more definite information regarding Japanese intentions may be known.

NO NEW TREATY IS CALLED FOR

Present Pact Between the United States and Japan Held to Be Adequate

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The visit of the Japanese Ambassador, Tsunio Matsudaira, to the State Department was in no way connected with a proposal for a new treaty between the United States and Japan, as has been indicated in dispatches from Geneva, it was stated at the Japanese Embassy here.

The Japanese view is that the Geneva conference was called solely for the purpose of bringing about further limitation in armament and that any other subject is outside its sphere. Also it is held that the present system of arbitration between the United States and Japan, concluded in 1908 and renewed at intervals and which now runs until 1928, is adequate.

In accordance with the terms of this treaty, the governments of the United States and Japan agree to submit to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague such differences as may arise between them and which may not have been settled by diplomacy "provided, however, that they do not affect the vital inter-

EAST INDIAN AIR SERVICE
By Wireless via Postal Telegraph
from Halifax

THE HAGUE, June 29.—An air postal connection will be maintained between Batavia and Surabaya, Java, for mails arriving from and departing to Holland beginning in July. This is the first instance of a regular air connection with the Dutch East Indies.

YOUNG WALL DECORATIONS
Easily displayed when you use
MOORE PUSH-PINS
Giant Heads—Steel Points
Hammer with any color
To hold all kinds of paper
MOORE PUSH-LESS HANGERS
100 pins. Everywhere
used for lamps
New England Chair Hook
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

MOTH PROTECTION

Solve the difficult problem of protecting your clothes with Sealy Anti-Moth Co. **Fuller Brush Co.** The modern and veritable maker of modern Morocco, represented the military phase of France's protectorate. The time had come when the French chief should have no connection with the army. The nomination of M. Steeg was intended as a token of completely pacific relations. He has applied himself to

Keep Homes Bright with

FULLER FURNITURE POLISH

which you will especially want to see when the Fuller Man calls with his wide variety of time and labor saving brushes. A little goes a long way.

To get Fuller Service before the next regular call of your Fuller Man, phone local Fuller Brush Co. branch or write the Hartford, Conn., factory.

FULLER BRUSHES

MAXON'S
Specialize in
No-Two-Alike
Original Models
Exclusively

Because They Are Samples, They Are HALF-PRICED
THE FROCKS HALF-PRICED
THE COATS HALF-PRICED
MAXON MODEL GOWNS
11 East 36th St. New York City

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

authorities. Then came chambers of commerce and chambers of agriculture, and presidents were invited to form a consultative council. Then inside the council a special commission was charged to examine the budget. Finally the council of representatives was convened, and with the pacification of Morocco, rapid advance is confidently anticipated.

French Morocco, it is pointed out, is only 15 years old. When, in 1912, France installed itself as protector of the sheikdom the Islamic country was falling into anarchy. Its equilibrium was regained, and in spite of the war Morocco quietly labored. Since then there has been a swift development. In the last few years commerce has multiplied fivefold and colonized land in the same proportion.

The eulogies now pronounced on

French Morocco are justified.

Squadron to Visit Tangier;

Sailors to Parade in Town

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph

MADRID, June 29.—A French squadron of seven ships will arrive at Tangier Monday. The sailors will disembark and parade the town.

RABAT (Special Correspondence)

—With the most pacific of motives, a French squadron was lying off Rabat at the time of the third great national festival of the Moroccans, the Aid El Kebir, which took place between June 10 and 14, and was the occasion of tribal tribute to the

Sultan of Morocco.

It was without doubt planned with entire realization of its utility, this visit of the fleet when the city was filled with Caids, great and little, Caids of town and beld (country or provinces) who come to pay homage to their religious and civil head.

"I have consulted with Mr. Hollister, Mr. Hollister and I are agreed to collecting next fall and succeeded in collecting the acorns of the Holocene oak are ripe, specimens and that he charged with their distribution, such seedlings later to be transferred to permanent locations. Necessarily the distributors must be few because the temptation to fraud would be very great."

Many of these leaders and heads of tribes have never seen a naval force. They know something of French military prowess and resource, but as yet nothing of the navy, and apparently it can do no harm at the beginning of the summer month to acquaint, from personal experience, should reach the tribes of the interior of the floating fortresses of the protectorate has at its disposal.

A popular lecture given by a Moorish scholar, Si Ali Zaky, in Arabic, explained the Caids that defense is France's aim for them and for all its colonial possessions. Those who give loyal support to its policies will have royal protection by sea and land.

This lecturer also took occasion to point out the large sums sent by the Government to feed the famine sufferers in the Soudan; added to much private generosity, approximately 7,000,000 francs, which had been collected to meet the want and misery, a failure has caused in the southern regions of Morocco. Public works not intended for immediate development have been put in operation, in order to give occupation and support to those in need. It is hoped to awaken in the visiting Caids a sense of duty to their own people.

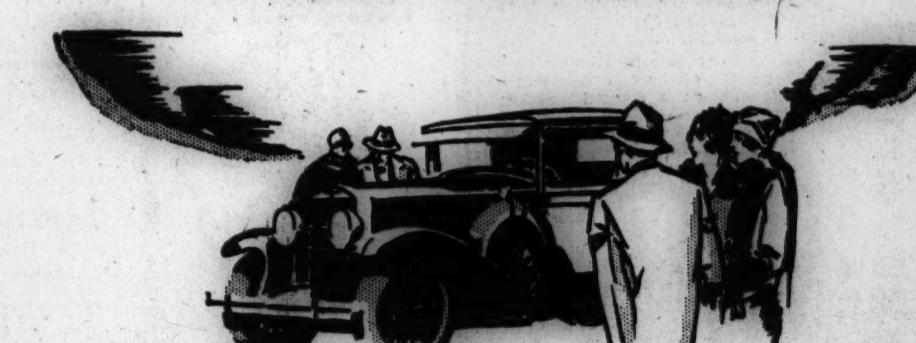


"As Refreshing as a Paris Frock"

Says a smart weekly, of La Salle

The LaSalle was born to the Cadillac purple — with 250,000 Cadillacs as ancestors — with the latest 90-degree, V-type, 8-cylinder engine under its hood — with never a doubt as to its consequent performance. And its price makes a lesser car an extravagance

You may possess a LaSalle on the liberal term payment plan of the General Motors Acceptance Corporation—the famous G. M. A. C. plan



LA SALLE
Companion Car to Cadillac—From \$2495 to \$2685, f.o.b. Detroit

Connecticut Plans to Preserve Line of Historic Charter Oak

Acorns From Only Proved Descendant of Tree in Which Document Was Secreted 240 Years Ago to Be Planted Under Supervision of Hartford Park Head

Hartford, Conn., June 29 (Special)—The family line of the historic Charter Oak, in which tradition records that the charter was secreted in 1687, will be preserved through the distribution and planting of acorns from Hartford's only proved descendant of the famous tree. This tree is a large oak standing in the Hollis G. Holcomb Park in this city.

Mr. Holcomb will collect these acorns and turn them over to George H. Hollister, superintendent of parks, for distribution to a limited number of people, who will plant them under Mr. Hollister's supervision. This program was decided upon as a result of investigation by Arthur L. Shipman to discover the legitimacy of numerous claims submitted to him by people who maintained that they have proof of possession of the historic oak's offspring. The investigation began after Mr. Shipman had stated during a trial in the Superior Court recently that it was a pity there were no proved descendants of the Charter Oak in Hartford.

"I have consulted with Mr. Hollister, Mr. Shipman and others, and regard collecting next fall and succeeded in collecting the acorns of the Holocene oak are ripe, specimens and that he charged with their distribution, such seedlings later to be transferred to permanent locations. Necessarily the distributors must be few because the temptation to fraud would be very great."

On Halloween night 240 years ago, Gov. Edmund Andros came on horseback from Boston to claim the charter which Charles II had granted the people of the State and to take possession of the Connecticut government. The meeting was held on the second floor of the meetinghouse in Hartford. Just before the Governor reached out for the precious document the lights went out and when the room was again lighted it was discovered that the charter had disappeared from the table where it had been sitting a moment before. The Governor left the city without the charter.

Although Governor Andros carried on, the government and the people submitted, he did so without authority, certainly with no authority as great as that conferred upon the colony in the charter. At the accession of William and Mary to the throne, the charter government was resumed in May, 1689, and Governor Andros was sent back to England. Other futile efforts were made to get the charter revoked, but the colonists clung to it and it still exists, one original being in Memorial Hall in the State Library building, here, and another incomplete original copy being in the possession of the Connecticut Historical Society.

She called upon all parents to give serious study to child training and expressed the hope that the time would come when universities would bestow degrees upon successful parents as now they bestow such honors upon men who had achieved distinction in business and politics.

Mrs. Rose Haines Cooper, head of South End Welfare Center, addressed the child study group of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, Brockton, yesterday afternoon, on the obligations of parents to their children.

She pointed out that men and women prepare themselves carefully for professional and industrial careers and are considered successful or otherwise as they advance along those lines of their choosing but that the majority give little heed to trained parenthood.

She called upon all parents to give

serious study to child training and expressed the hope that the time would come when universities would bestow degrees upon successful parents as now they bestow such honors upon men who had achieved distinction in business and politics.

WORLD IS URGED TO RENEW FAITH IN DEMOCRACY

Fascism and Communism
Only Symptoms of Unrest,
Says Greek Editor

ATHENS, Ga., June 29 (Special)—

Although he saw no immediate prospect of either Fascism or Communism developing in America, Adamantios Th. Polyzoides, editor of *Atlantis*, Greek newspaper published in New York, in an address at the Southern Institute of Politics, in session at the University of Georgia, called for a regeneration of democracy, "a new consecration to our declaration of independence, new life in our political organizations, new inspiration."

His subject was "Democracy Versus Dictatorship," and he stated his belief that Communism in Russia had only a superficial hold on the people and that eventually that country will embrace true democracy.

The same was true in a way in Italy, he pointed out, and asserted his conclusions that the time was ripe for a reversion from the politician-ridden democracy of the present to the true democracy upon which the institutions of the United States are founded and which was brought to the front by Woodrow Wilson as a justification for the termination of the World War.

People Now Awakening

People, he said, were beginning to awaken to the reality of a free country and to the no room for apprehension of dictatorship.

"An educated democracy," he said, "that does not fear the tyrant."

A large class of people in every part of the world, he pointed out, decry and boldly attack what they term the failure and bankruptcy of the liberal or democratic state. These people, he said, assert that democracy has outgrown its usefulness, is daily proving its helplessness in solving the many new and complex problems that a fast-moving civilization has saddled, in the last century or two, on patient, hard-working and disillusioned humanity.

He stated that politics and government is positive, but that our world, the one in which we live, has broken away from the traditions of the past, even from the things deemed right and proper as early as 15 years ago. He said that humanity is searching for and finding new plans and tools with which to manage its own affairs in the new way.

Turn Backs on Past

Both Fascism and Communism, he said, have turned their backs on the past and make short order of the wisdom of the ages. The World War, he thought, caused the greatest crisis that democracy had been called upon to face in the past 10 years. He said the war began with no thought of saving democracy, but to establish the Russian influence in the center of Europe, to destroy France in order to make imperial Germany supreme on the continent, and to preserve the British mastery of the sea.

"It was anything," he said, "but a war for democracy until a great figure rose out of the West and lifted the greatest of all conflicts from the status of butchery to a higher plane of a noble struggle—Woodrow Wilson."

Arriving to Italy, he said that democracy was under the same anti-democratic spell as Russia. "They are both equally disgusted with democracy."

New York Plans Opera Comique Housed in \$6,800,000 Edifice

Sponsors Propose Fund Invested in Large Apartment Hotel Which Would Support Short Yearly Season of Light Opera as Well as Provide a Stage

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 29—An opera house where the lighter forms of classical opera and opera bouffe in many languages will be produced for a short season of the year, may become a permanent feature of New York's musical attractions if the elaborate schemes for financing the project, just outlined by its sponsors, are carried through successfully.

New York's opera comique will be housed in a \$6,800,000 apartment hotel, it is planned, and the income from rentals will be used toward defraying expenses of the opera. Articles of incorporation for the Opera Comique, Inc., were filed in Albany on June 18, and steps for raising the necessary funds have been started, according to an announcement just issued.

Thirty-five directors who will have control of the company will be chosen at the first annual meeting.

Must Have \$4,000,000

The backers declare they will not announce the project operative until at least \$4,000,000 has been subscribed. Preferred stock at \$100 a share, par value, will include 70,000 shares which will be secured by a mortgage on the building.

The opera house will be used for 10 weeks annually for production of light operas and opera bouffe. It will be incorporated in a building containing at least 1000 rooms, which will yield revenue for the project, and the company expects also to rent its stage to other theatrical companies during the off-season months.

Thirty-five directors who will have control of the company will be chosen at the first annual meeting.

NEW YORK CITY—Permanent Wave \$15 by Experts

Bobs that suit the individuality

Cluzelle BROTHERS
45 W. 47th St. Est. 1894

Packing, Moving, Shipping Storage

ATLAS
Fireproof Storage Warehouse Co.
Incorporated

VAULTS FOR SILVER PRIVATE ROOMS

157-159 West 124th Street
Morningside 0022-9634



Clear Sky Favors Observers of Total Eclipse in Norway

Results of Great Value Expected From Expeditions Installed in Various Parts of the Country—American Has Two Tons of Instruments

By Wireless via Postal Telegraph from Halfway

LILLEHAMMER, Norway, June 29

The eclipse started here at 6:36

this morning, becoming total at 6:30,

the corona and protuberances only

then being visible. At Ringebu the

Norwegian professors, Wegard and

Solan, and the astronomer, Eindu,

made observations; also Professor

Arbinelli from Rome University, and

the Indian astrophysicist, Saha,

the observations made under

the most favorable conditions, the

sky being clear, after weeks of rain.

In other parts of the total eclipse

in Norway, English, American,

German and Russian expeditions

weeks ago installed themselves in

preparation for these observations,

the results of which will be of great

value.

OSLO (Special Correspondence)

It seems as if the whole astro-

nomic world meets in Norway to-

day to make observations in the 34

seconds when the total solar eclipse

takes place. Foreign astronomers

have been busy mounting their in-

struments in the mountainous parts

of this country where, on account

of the unusually clear air, observa-

tions are easier to make than in

any other place in the world.

The first of the foreign astron-

omers to arrive here was Prof. S. A.

Mitchell of the Leander McCormick

University, Virginia, U. S. A.

Professor Mitchell has made Fagernes

in the Valley of Valdres his head-

quarters, having brought 25 cases of

instruments weighing no less than

three seconds late.

"This is a provisional statement,

however," he added. "We still have

to make sure of it by working out

our exact position at Giggleswick."

The actual period of totality was

hundreds of thousands of others, they were disappointed by lowering clouds and rain.

Tens of Thousands Saw Solar Eclipse at Giggleswick

GIGGLESWICK, Eng., June 29 (P)

Tens of thousands of awed specta-

tors in the totality belt of this morn-

ing's solar eclipse saw a magnificent

sight such as had not been witness in

Great Britain in more than 100 years.

In many parts of the totality zone,

the counties of Lancashire, Cheshire,

Durham and Yorkshire—the spec-

trope was more or less marred by

the mists and fleeting clouds, but it

was observed in perfection here at

Giggleswick, where a large crowd

was assembled and where astro-

nomical watchers made what were

described as the best observations

they have ever been able to take.

The thrilling scene occurred after

a tense race between the sun and

clouds, and when the totality period

came it was watched with a feeling

almost impossible to describe. As

the light became weird and the at-

mosphere grew colder, a wind

blew over the meadows. Soon the won-

drous corona appeared for its fleeting

moment of splendor to crown the

solemn spectacle.

After seconds which seemed min-

utes, a thin crescent of sun emerged

from behind the moon's cover. Imme-

diately the phenomenon was over

clouds gathered again and rain began

to fall.

Sir Frank Dyson, astronomer

royal, said this afternoon that the time

of totality at Giggleswick was

three seconds late.

"This is a provisional statement,

however," he added. "We still have

to make sure of it by working out

our exact position at Giggleswick."

The actual period of totality was

seen in certain inland regions of

Norway running diagonally across

the southern part of the country,

and the state railways have ar-

ranged for special trains to run to

this zone. The total solar eclipse

will be seen only for 34 seconds,

and only in this special region, while

the partial eclipse will extend over

two hours and as such will be seen

all over the country.

Rain in London

LONDON, June 29 (P)—Eclipse

watchers in the London area were

disappointed this morning. At

5:20, when the first contact between

the moon's shadow and the sun

should have been visible, the sky

was cloudy and the clouds

only a thin crescent light for a few

minutes.

The Prince of Wales had planned

to motor into the "shadow corridor"

from Witherslack, Westmorland,

where he spent the night, but was

prevented by bad weather. Queen

Mary and the other members of the

family were in London, where, like

the rest of the nation, they were

disappointed.

CUSTERS ARMS
71 Palmer Avenue

Near Parkway Established 1924

CLARIBEL HILL

Hiz Restaurant 116 Pondfield Road

at Cedar Street Telephone 0152

MAUD A. WHITE

'TOUR OF TEXANS IS NOT POLITICAL, GOV. MOODY SAYS

New York Trade and Civic Groups Unite in Greeting Good-Will Delegation

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, June 29.—A good-will delegation of 143 Texans, representing every part of the State and headed by Gov. Dan Moody, have just come to New York for a part of its northern and eastern tour and are telling business men here how the Lone Star State is emerging from the fastness of its prairies to an eminent position in commerce, industry and agriculture. And the earnest conviction with which they speak lead New York business men to believe what they say is true.

The delegation arrived here aboard the "All Texas Special" and was received by a welcoming committee representing Mayor James E. Walker, the New York Junior Board of Trade and Transportation and the Brooklyn Junior Chamber of Commerce. The Texans left their State on June 19 and have visited Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo and Boston. They will return home about July 5.

The first day of the New York visit included a luncheon at the Hotel Pennsylvania, at which the delegation was welcomed by Mayor Walker, and later a visit to the City Hall, where Governor Moody returned the Mayor's call. A sightseeing trip around the harbor on the city's welcoming boat, the Macom, a baseball game at the Yankee Stadium, a visit to Coney Island and a theater party followed.

Ready to Talk of State
"No, there is absolutely no politics in this visit," Governor Moody told a group of newspaper men who gathered around him at the Pennsylvania Hotel. "We're here to talk about Texas and not about politics." "It has been suggested," one of the newspaper men said, "that you might be asked to take second place on the ticket if Governor Smith is nominated by the Democrats."

"No, no," said the Governor, "there's nothing—"

Just then a tall Texan edged into the group and said:

"Look here, you fellows, why should we demote a perfectly good Governor by making him Vice-President."

Governor Moody laughed and continued in his assurances that he did not intend to discuss politics with anyone.

"Tell them about Texas," one of the members of the delegation said. "Well," began the Governor, "down in Texas—"

Then he opened the newspaper men's eyes by a sketchy little description of the way his State has been "carrying on" in the last decade. Houston, he said, is building 20 and 30-story skyscrapers, as modern and as imposing as those of New York. Cities and towns are springing up almost overnight. Then there was related the story of how the little town of Borger, in the Panhandle section, was growing.

The little town, the Governor explained, is a little more than 15 months old and had more than 30,000 inhabitants. The oil lands of Texas, however, have made other sections just as prosperous and one of the chief beneficiaries of the oil wealth, it was explained, is the University of

Texas, which owns most of the oil lands, and has them operated under lease. Royalties amounting to \$6,000,000 have accrued to the university from a tract of land covering about 10 square miles, which, a few years ago, was thought practically without value.

Ranches Being Subdivided
Another Texan recalled the days a few years back when there was hardly a town between Corpus Christi and Brownsville.

"Now," he said, "there are 40 or 50 towns along the line."

Governor Moody said that many of the big ranches are being subdivided and turned over to intensive farming, yielding much of the same kind of produce that comes from Florida. The cotton crop this year, he added, is exceptionally good.

The plan for the good-will tour originated at a meeting of the Texas Daily Press League on March 15 and was unanimously supported by the

Ties of Unity in British Empire Emphasized by Sir Cecil Hurst

Advisor to Foreign Office Tells Chicago University Conference That Crown Could Not Be Supplanted by Elected Head for Family of Dominions

Special from Monitor Bureau.

CHICAGO, June 29—Commenting on the recent establishment at Washington, D. C., of ministers acting for the Dominion of Canada and for the dominions of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and India, J. B. Hurst, legal advisor to the British Foreign Office, and editor of the British Year Book of International Law, said here: "Whether the practice will spread I cannot tell you. It will do

so if the Dominion governments feel that their interests will be better served by making such appointments. Unless they feel that, I should opine that they will prefer to continue the existing system and make use as heretofore of the British diplomatic service as the medium for their communications with foreign powers."

"Since their return to their own countries after the Imperial Conference, both Mr. Bruce, the Prime Minister of Australia, and General Hertzog, the Prime Minister of South Africa, have stated that their governments do not intend to appoint special diplomatic representatives."

Sir Cecil was speaking at the Norman Wait Harris Memorial Foundation Institute of Politics at the University of Chicago.

Research Committee Described

"One thing is certain," he declared. "There are many matters of business on which the members of the British family of nations must act together. This is particularly so in the case of foreign affairs which affect the interests of the whole group. The day has gone by when these general questions of foreign affairs, questions affecting the interests of the whole group, can be left to one member of the group to conduct without reference to the others."

Extensive and valuable activities are anticipated for the recently created civil research committee, to consist of the Prime Minister of Great Britain and such other persons as he may summon and to be charged with giving connected forethought from a central standpoint to the development of economic, scientific, and statistical research in relation to civil policy and administration. Sir Cecil reported. This committee is to be purely an advisory group but its work is so important that it will assume an Empire-wide scope, he said.

Emphasizing that it is the crown and the common citizenship which flows from allegiance to the crown which constitute the links which bind the Empire together, Sir Cecil presented arguments to the effect that the British Empire would collapse if a President were to be substituted for a

President were to be substituted for the crown.

Interest Would Be Lacking

"No one unit of the Empire would feel the least interest in, much less enthusiasm, for a process of election of a head of the State," he declared. "One can well imagine a homogeneous community like Australia or New Zealand taking a fervent interest in the election of a president for itself, but what interest would 100,000 of Canadians take in the election of a Canadian president? Who the votes to be cast would run into millions, when the candidates for election might be men whom Canada had never seen and who might never have visited the country and when the man to be elected would have his seat of office overseas and would merely be represented by a governor-general."

"I am putting first the consideration in favor of the retention of the

monarchy which is of greatest weight from the point of view of the self-governing communities of the Empire. If you will think for a moment of India you will see how hopeless a presidential election in the Empire would be. It would be an election in which it would be rank injustice that the preponderant elements were not in India, but of which India herself would be the first to spur the results."

"Apart from all questions of personal loyalty, of sentiment, of tradition and of devotion to a sovereign for work well done, the crown is indeed the keystone of the imperial arch in the British Empire."

WASTE DECRINED IN MILK TRADE

New York Report Says Producer and Consumer Would Gain by Co-operation

Special from Monitor Bureau.

NEW YORK—Present competitive conditions in the milk producing industry are regarded as a detriment to the producer and consumer alike by the Milk Producers Program Committee on Unified Organization, appointed by dairymen supplying the metropolitan area to draft a plan whereby producers can be brought together in one organization.

The program committee has just recommended that an advisory board be organized to deal with problems of mutual interest to dairymen, such as obtaining a "fair price for milk," avoiding duplication of effort and protecting the industry.

It is recommended that the board be made up of representatives from the various producing organizations marketing milk in New York and that a study of dairyling conditions be made so that milk can be produced economically and under the best conditions throughout the year.

"Competitive conditions," the report says, "while reducing the income of producers do not guarantee to consumers cheaper milk because of an adequate supply on account of natural limitations of the New York milk shed (milk producing area) and the dependence of the metropolitan markets upon local milk supplies. Competition in this instance results in waste and not in economy."

After describing conditions in this field, the report states that it would be unwise at this time to try to organize an entirely new milk marketing co-operative in this territory, but that it is desirous of eliminating factors of weakness and inefficiency as well as unnecessary competition.

"It is very likely," the report adds, "that the first step will be in the way of closer and more open and fair-minded conference and co-operation between the principal groups now established."

Industrially, Professor Fleming

SMOKE PROBLEM SAID TO DEPEND ON AIR CONTROL

Full Efficiency in Pound Coal Would Haul Ton 16 Miles, It Is Said

DES MOINES, Ia., June 29 (Special)

Smoke will remain a problem for cities until an automatic device is invented that will control the admission of air into furnaces, Harry Clewer, superintendent of equipment for the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, said before the annual convention of the American Smoke Prevention Association.

If the proper amount of air, at a sufficient high temperature is introduced into the furnace at the proper time, all the smoke will be consumed, he asserted.

"With the equipment available at present a fireman can keep the amount of smoke down to a certain minimum but it cannot be entirely eliminated," he declared.

What One Pound of Coal Can Do

If furnaces operated with 100 per cent efficiency each pound of coal introduced would generate enough energy to pull a ton of freight 16 miles, or, in a power plant, the equivalent of one horse power, Mr. Clewer declared, in urging his audience to attempt to get as nearly this amount of energy as possible from each pound of coal.

Eliminating the smoke nuisance from the apartment hotel district in Chicago was discussed by Thomas Casserley, member of the Chicago Smoke Suppression Administration. He contended that smoke elimination not only depends upon the firemen and the quality of the coal used, but largely upon the mechanism of the furnace. The importance of admitting sufficient air to make rapid combustion possible is the one necessary element overlooked by a great many of the furnace manufacturers, he declared.

Burton E. Fleming, professor of mechanical engineering in the University of Iowa, discussed the heating possibilities and economic barriers to the widespread consumption of soft coal. Household furnaces used in Iowa are not built for the consumption of Iowa coal, according to Professor Fleming, but are patterned after eastern furnaces.

Favors Pulverized Coal

"If we expect to abate smoke in household heating we must advocate larger grates areas and should attempt to improve the design of our furnaces."

Industrially, Professor Fleming

believes that pulverization is the means by which to obtain maximum returns from coal.

"Experience and inventive genius has developed the apparatus by which Iowa coal can be burned cleanly and economically," he said.

Prof. Royal H. Holbrook, combustion engineer, Iowa State College, told of the evolution of furnace equipment in Iowa. "Larger furnace volumes are now obtainable, this meaning less smoke and most of our smoke nuisance comes from the chimney of the dwelling house," he explained. "Furnace volume has not been featured prominently by the stoker engineer but in time he learned the value of it so that today here in Iowa we are getting enviable results in our boiler rooms and it is in these places that our stacks are smokeless."

The railway day program brought to the convention expert representations from all of the great railway systems of the country. Smoke abatement was viewed from many standpoints with smoke elimination devices developed one of the most varied and intensive discussions of the session.

COMMUNISTS TERMED NO HELP TO LABOR GROUP

Leading German Social Democrat Says Extremists Must Disappear

BERLIN (Special Correspondence)

The Communist Party was doomed to disappear, declared Dr. Rudolf Hillerding at this year's convention of the Social Democratic Party. Either the Communist Party staged revolts, drove the proletariat into foolish adventures, sacrificed the lives of untold numbers and thus strengthened the reactionary forces, he said, or it deserted from organizing upheavals and commenced to work in the parliament, and to split the working classes into two camps.

The Communist Party was of no value for the labor movement, he continued. Dr. Hillerding deplored the fact that Bolsheviks had not been featured prominently by the

Communist Party staged revolts, drove the proletariat into foolish adventures, sacrificed the lives of untold numbers and thus strengthened the reactionary forces, he said, or it deserted from organizing upheavals and commenced to work in the parliament, and to split the working classes into two camps.

The Communist Party was of no value for the labor movement, he continued. Dr. Hillerding deplored the fact that Bolsheviks had not been featured prominently by the

Communist Party staged revolts, drove the proletariat into foolish adventures, sacrificed the lives of untold numbers and thus strengthened the reactionary forces, he said, or it deserted from organizing upheavals and commenced to work in the parliament, and to split the working classes into two camps.

The Communist Party was of no value for the labor movement, he continued. Dr. Hillerding deplored the fact that Bolsheviks had not been featured prominently by the

Communist Party staged revolts, drove the proletariat into foolish adventures, sacrificed the lives of untold numbers and thus strengthened the reactionary forces, he said, or it deserted from organizing upheavals and commenced to work in the parliament, and to split the working classes into two camps.

The Communist Party was of no value for the labor movement, he continued. Dr. Hillerding deplored the fact that Bolsheviks had not been featured prominently by the

Communist Party staged revolts, drove the proletariat into foolish adventures, sacrificed the lives of untold numbers and thus strengthened the reactionary forces, he said, or it deserted from organizing upheavals and commenced to work in the parliament, and to split the working classes into two camps.

The Communist Party was of no value for the labor movement, he continued. Dr. Hillerding deplored the fact that Bolsheviks had not been featured prominently by the

Communist Party staged revolts, drove the proletariat into foolish adventures, sacrificed the lives of untold numbers and thus strengthened the reactionary forces, he said, or it deserted from organizing upheavals and commenced to work in the parliament, and to split the working classes into two camps.

The Communist Party was of no value for the labor movement, he continued. Dr. Hillerding deplored the fact that Bolsheviks had not been featured prominently by the

Communist Party staged revolts, drove the proletariat into foolish adventures, sacrificed the lives of untold numbers and thus strengthened the reactionary forces, he said, or it deserted from organizing upheavals and commenced to work in the parliament, and to split the working classes into two camps.

The Communist Party was of no value for the labor movement, he continued. Dr. Hillerding deplored the fact that Bolsheviks had not been featured prominently by the

Communist Party staged revolts, drove the proletariat into foolish adventures, sacrificed the lives of untold numbers and thus strengthened the reactionary forces, he said, or it deserted from organizing upheavals and commenced to work in the parliament, and to split the working classes into two camps.

The Communist Party was of no value for the labor movement, he continued. Dr. Hillerding deplored the fact that Bolsheviks had not been featured prominently by the

Communist Party staged revolts, drove the proletariat into foolish adventures, sacrificed the lives of untold numbers and thus strengthened the reactionary forces, he said, or it deserted from organizing upheavals and commenced to work in the parliament, and to split the working classes into two camps.

The Communist Party was of no value for the labor movement, he continued. Dr. Hillerding deplored the fact that Bolsheviks had not been featured prominently by the

Communist Party staged revolts, drove the proletariat into foolish adventures, sacrificed the lives of untold numbers and thus strengthened the reactionary forces, he said, or it deserted from organizing upheavals and commenced to work in the parliament, and to split the working classes into two camps.

The Communist Party was of no value for the labor movement, he continued. Dr. Hillerding deplored the fact that Bolsheviks had not been featured prominently by the

Communist Party staged revolts, drove the proletariat into foolish adventures, sacrificed the lives of untold numbers and thus strengthened the reactionary forces, he said, or it deserted from organizing upheavals and commenced to work in the parliament, and to split the working classes into two camps.

The Communist Party was of no value for the labor movement, he continued. Dr. Hillerding deplored the fact that Bolsheviks had not been featured prominently by the

Communist Party staged revolts, drove the proletariat into foolish adventures, sacrificed the lives of untold numbers and thus strengthened the reactionary forces, he said, or it deserted from organizing upheavals and commenced to work in the parliament, and to split the working classes into two camps.

The Communist Party was of no value for the labor movement, he continued. Dr. Hillerding deplored the fact that Bolsheviks had not been featured prominently by the

Communist Party staged revolts, drove the proletariat into foolish adventures, sacrificed the lives of untold numbers and thus strengthened the reactionary forces, he said, or it deserted from organizing upheavals and commenced to work in the parliament, and to split the working classes into two camps.

The Communist Party was of no value for the labor movement, he continued. Dr. Hillerding deplored the fact that Bolsheviks had not been featured prominently by the

Communist Party staged revolts, drove the proletariat into foolish adventures, sacrificed the lives of untold numbers and thus strengthened the reactionary forces, he said, or it deserted from organizing upheavals and commenced to work in the parliament, and to split the working classes into two camps.

The Communist Party was of no value for the labor movement, he continued. Dr. Hillerding deplored the fact that Bolsheviks had not been featured prominently by the

Communist Party staged revolts, drove the proletariat into foolish adventures, sacrificed the lives of untold numbers and thus strengthened the reactionary forces, he said, or it deserted from organizing upheavals and commenced to work in the parliament, and to split the working classes into two camps.

The Communist Party was of no value for the labor movement, he continued. Dr. Hillerding deplored the fact that Bolsheviks had not been featured prominently by the

Communist Party staged revolts, drove the proletariat into foolish adventures, sacrificed the lives of untold numbers and thus strengthened the reactionary forces, he said, or it deserted from organizing upheavals and commenced to work in the parliament, and to split the working classes into two camps.

The Communist Party was of no value for the labor movement, he continued. Dr. Hillerding deplored the fact that Bolsheviks had not been featured prominently by the

Communist Party staged revolts, drove the proletariat into foolish adventures, sacrificed the lives of untold numbers and thus strengthened the reactionary forces, he said, or it deserted from organizing upheavals and commenced to work in the parliament, and to split the working classes into two camps.

The Communist Party was of no value for the labor movement, he continued. Dr. Hillerding deplored the fact that Bolsheviks had not been featured prominently by the

Communist Party staged revolts, drove the proletariat into foolish adventures, sacrificed the lives of untold numbers and thus strengthened the reactionary forces, he said, or it deserted from organizing upheavals and commenced to work in the parliament, and to split the working classes into two camps.

The Communist Party was of no value

Wild Flowers in 54 Varieties Are Exhibited by a Girl of 12

North Shore Horticultural Society Rose Show Has Many Features, Including Window Decoration Dedicated to Colonel Lindbergh's Flight

MANCHESTER, Mass., June 29 (Special)—Features of the rose exhibition of the North Shore Horticultural Society, which opened in Industrial Hall yesterday afternoon, were a collection of wild flowers, representing 54 varieties, painstakingly collected by Alan Cole, a native girl of 12, whose numberless and beautifully arranged in glass tubes on a framework of white lattice and accompanied by an index which gave the name of each specimen; six pans of Achimenes, entered by Mrs. Lester Leland of West Manchester, which received first prize and are considered a triumph in floriculture, both for the size of the plants and the abundance of bloom; and a collection of vegetables, an entry of Mrs. H. L. Higgins of West Manchester, which included peas, asparagus, carrots, turnips, radishes, lettuce and even potatoes.

Another feature which attracted a great deal of attention was a window decoration featuring the achievement of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, which was given honorable mention for originality. Blue and white chintz covered with medallion photographs of Colonel Lindbergh and of the Spirit of St. Louis winging its way across the Atlantic and bearing the legend, "New York to Paris in 33 hours 29 minutes," curtailed the window, through which flowers on the outside nodded to their fellows on the inside. The blue and white rug bore the name "Lindbergh" and his plane in miniature; and on the early American table lay a copy of the Life of Charles Lindbergh.

From Private Gardens

Practically all of the entries are from the private gardens and greenhouses of the North Shore, which rank among the finest in the country. Although roses are the feature of this early summer exhibition, and form the largest individual exhibit in the show, peonies and sweet peas and all of the early perennials, as well as foliage and flowering plants, are admitted and the displays arranged on the stage and on the floor of the main hall are triumphs in floriculture and the art of arrangement.

The special prize for a silver cup offered by the North Shore Garden Club, was awarded to Mrs. R. S. Bradley of Prides Crossing, for a collection of 24 varieties, including hybrid perennials, hybrid teas, ramblers and other varieties. Mrs. George E. Cabot of Smith's Point, Manchester, won the second prize, a bronze medal.

Among the largest winners of prizes are Mrs. W. H. Moore of Prides Crossing, to whom was awarded a silver medal for the best hybrid tea roses, the silver cup offered by W. Atlee Burpee of Philadelphia, for 12 distinct varieties of sweet peas; the silver cup offered by the Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Newbury, for 12 distinct varieties of peonies, and several smaller prizes for varieties of roses.

Mrs. Lester Leland of West Manchester won a silver cup for a display of sweet peas, the cup being offered by Mrs. A. C. Burrage; a silver medal, second prize for a group of greenhouse foliage and flowering plants, and first prize for Achimenes, said to be the finest ever shown on the North Shore.

Mrs. A. C. Burrage of Manchester was awarded a silver cup, a special prize offered by Samuel Knight Sons

TELEPHONE SUM NOW \$15,809,892

Company Adds \$1,222,289 for Construction Growth in New England

At its regular monthly appropriation meeting today the executive committee of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company authorized the expenditure of \$1,222,289 for new construction and improvements in plant, necessary to meet the demand for service. Including previous authorizations the total commitment of the company for plant expenditures this year is \$15,809,892.

Of the amount authorized today \$788,584 is the estimated total cost of hundreds of routine additions to plant in all parts of the company's territory during July, apportioned as follows: Massachusetts, \$588,880; Maine, \$64,132; New Hampshire, \$34,331; Rhode Island, \$81,146; Vermont, \$20,097.

Specific appropriations for Massachusetts include \$6350 for underground and aerial cables in Arlington, \$11,000 for underground and aerial cables and poles in Belmont, \$18,891 for additional equipment on telephone and power equipment in Weston, \$7825 for underground and aerial cables in Charlestown, \$5100 for aerial cables in Everett, \$19,475 additional to a previous authorization for underground and aerial cables in Melrose, \$4950 for underground and aerial cables in the Mystic exchange, \$50,000 for underground and aerial cables in Revere, \$63,550 for underground and aerial cables in Roxbury, \$23,300 for underground and aerial cables in Walpole, \$17,000 for underground and aerial cables in Chelmsford, \$25,350 for underground and aerial cables in Gardner, \$12,750 for underground and aerial cables in Lee, \$5231 for aerial cables in North Wilbraham, \$7074 to replace aerial cables and poles in Harwich, \$12,206 for underground and aerial cables at Nantucket and \$10,842 to replace toll poles in Wellfleet, Dennis and Orleans.

In other states the company plans to move to or relocate portions of the toll lines between Portland and Lewiston, Me., and to place exchange poles in Putney, Vt., in addition to routine expenditures.

Flowered Chiffons and Printed Silk Dresses

26.50

Original Price, 39.75

Women's and Misses' sizes—light and dark colorings—long sleeves—dainty patterns or large flower patterns. Every dress has a crepe de chine slip.

All the newest models

Hill & Bush Co.
367-377 Boylston Street, Boston

the textile industry is an important factor, except Massachusetts, was the effort through legislation to bring about the reduction of the hours of labor to 40 hours a week. Although a more united effort was made to bring about the passage of these laws, we are compelled to say with much reluctance that, with the exception of the state of New York, where some progress was made, other states where the hours of labor are more than 48 failed in their worthy efforts to bring about the desired result."

It is pleasing to note the fact that the friends and supporters, other than labor officials, of this legislation, are growing more numerous yearly, to such an extent that we are encouraged to look forward to success on this question in the early future, with the operatives in the textile industry enjoying the benefits of at least a uniform 48-hour week. In Massachusetts we were again called upon to oppose the amendment to the 48-hour law which, if adopted, would nullify the principles and spirit of the 48-hour law. The attempt to amend failed.

Compensation Law Changed

"Another question of importance to the workers in this State is that of amending the Workmen's Compensation law. A commission appointed by His Excellency, Governor Fuller, considered this matter and submitted a report with several beneficial improvements. We regret to say that but a few of the recommendations were adopted. We will continue to urge their adoption and request workers in other states to continue agitation on hours of labor and the Workmen's Compensation law."

Mr. Tansey made reference to the number of strikes that had been declared by local unions during the year. It was only after every possible effort by officers of the A. F. O. had failed, he said, that they were declared. The strikes were all of short duration, and with one exception were settled satisfactorily to the workers.

In conclusion he spoke of the withdrawal of the A. F. T. O. from the Federated Textile Unions of America. "It is hoped that in a reasonable time a mutual understanding can be reached," Mr. Tansey said.

The judges were: James Salter of the Agricultural School; James MacLaren of the Proctor estate, Topsfield, and Joseph T. Gould, superintendent of the Harry Bennett estate, Southborough.

Hardy Perennials Win Prize at Manchester Flower Show



Display of Mrs. J. H. Lancashire of Grafton Woods.

TEXTILE UNIONS COMMEND HELP

(Continued from Page 1)

products by purchasing more literally cotton cloths and other cotton products. To the rank and file of the operatives we recommend that this campaign be started and kept up this future."

"Cotton Year" Slogan Indorsed

"It is appropriate, due to our previous action, that we commend this well-intentioned move in order that the operatives we recommend that this campaign be started and kept up this future."

Lynn Garden Club MEMBERS PLAN TOUR

under one head, with one constitution and one board of national officers. All of us expressed ourselves in favor of unity in the textile labor movement, willing to make sacrifices it need be to bring about this result. Let us not forget our previous declarations but continue to work toward this end."

LYNN GARDEN CLUB MEMBERS PLAN TOUR

LYNN, Mass., June 29 (Special)—About 60 members of the Lynn Garden Club, conducted by A. E. Urguhart, professional gardener and teacher of horticulture at the Essex Agricultural School, will make an automobile tour of some of the gardens of estates along the North Shore tomorrow for the purpose of observing methods and results in floriculture and landscape gardening and to collect ideas to apply in beautifying the grounds.

The W. H. Moore estate in Prides Crossing and the J. H. Lancashire place at Manchester, as well as some places in Ipswich and Wenham, will be visited.

together with many friends of China.

Madame Wu, dressed in the frail, beautiful satin robes worn at court by an empress of the Tang dynasty, 780 A. D., and with her hair arranged in the lofty, formal headdress of ancient China, sat quietly and listened to greetings and expressions of international goodwill, forbearing to reply herself according to old established custom, deferring the expression of her gratitude for the warm welcome, and her deep emotion at being able, at last, to visit the United States, to her son, Dr. C. K. Wu, recently graduated from Johns Hopkins University.

The rooms in which the dinner, attended by some 300 friends, was held provided a singularly appropriate background for arrangements which were characteristically Chinese in theme for the walls are decorated in French hand-blocked paper whose makers borrowed its design from ancient China and the furniture is reminiscent of modeling with which Madame Wu must be familiar.

Dr. Wu, speaking for his mother, said that the expressions of earlier

together with many friends of China.

Madame Wu, dressed in the frail, beautiful satin robes worn at court by an empress of the Tang dynasty, 780 A. D., and with her hair arranged in the lofty, formal headdress of ancient China, sat quietly and listened to greetings and expressions of international goodwill, forbearing to reply herself according to old established custom, deferring the expression of her gratitude for the warm welcome, and her deep emotion at being able, at last, to visit the United States, to her son, Dr. C. K. Wu, recently graduated from Johns Hopkins University.

The rooms in which the dinner, attended by some 300 friends, was held provided a singularly appropriate background for arrangements which were characteristically Chinese in theme for the walls are decorated in French hand-blocked paper whose makers borrowed its design from ancient China and the furniture is reminiscent of modeling with which Madame Wu must be familiar.

Dr. Wu, speaking for his mother, said that the expressions of earlier

ANTI-SALOON LEAGUE OFFICIAL IS ELECTED

CONCORD, N. H., June 29 (Special)—Alfred L. Felker of Laconia, State Commissioner of Agriculture, was

selected

as

the

new

president

of the

Anti-Saloon League.

PERSONS with the best trained minds invariably appreciate the value of first class merchandise. Whether you are using your car for pleasure or duty we know that you will appreciate the sense of security that dependable Kelly equipment gives you. Kelly Springfield tires represent the finest in manufacturing methods and materials, and deliver excellent service.

Why not call us the next time you need tires? You will find our prices and service most satisfactory.

PIERCE RUBBER COMPANY

9 JERSEY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Opposite Fenway Park

Phones: Kenmore 4488-4489

17

West Street

BOSTON

17

West Street

BURT'S

17

West Street

Many Vermont Boys and Girls Organize Into Forestry Clubs

Four-Year Program of Work Started Under Direction of State Club Leader—General Club Work Promoting Many Other Activities

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., June 29 (Special)—Forest preservation and reforestation are receiving a great impetus in Vermont with the rapid formation of forestry clubs among the boys and girls of the State. To aid in the project, the extension service of the University of Vermont, with the Vermont forest service and state department of agriculture co-operating, a comprehensive four-year program has been arranged. It is now being put into practice among the various clubs by E. L. Ingalls of Brattleboro, state club leader.

Co-operative work among boys and girls along reforestation lines received a definite start last year with the organization of 10 forestry clubs in state competition in the State. There were slightly more than 100 members in the 10 clubs. Last year, these boys and girls planted several thousand trees for themselves and others. Many of them assisted in the planting of large forests established by private individuals. Two of the best forest plantations planned and planted by the youthful members, are those of Edward Galusha of Shaftsbury and Edwin Jones of Weybridge.

Know Your Trees

Among the clubs organized last year is the K. Y. T. club of Orleans, the initials representing "Know Your Trees." The club comprises 11 members, all of whom are girls. It is the only club with all girls in the State of Vermont, and so far as is known, in the only all-girl club in any State. Last year, their activities centered in the study of trees and reforestation projects. This year, they are planning to purchase land and plant seedlings. Their leader is Miss Marion House of Orleans.

One of the newest forestry clubs to organize is the Forest Preservers of Brattleboro. It comprises six boys under the leadership of County Club leader, R. P. Atherton of Brattleboro. Already they have made an auspicious start on the four-year program inaugurated by the extension service.

The four-year program assigns first grade work for the first year, nursery practice for the second, woodlot improvement for the third, and planning for the fourth year.

The first year grade work features tree identification which is carried out through bud collection and leaf collection by means of prints. Timber estimating is also included and the young foresters are taught how to make calipers for measuring tree thicknesses, hypsometers for measuring tree heights and the correct methods of using these instruments. There is also a study course in shrub identification with leaf collections by means of prints. Seeds are also collected for the following year and the proper care and storage of forest tree seeds over the winter period is emphasized.

The second year program includes the preparations of seed beds, the

actual sowing of seed, the care of the seed beds and growing stock and a wood collection of at least 25 species of woods, mounted for display at the various fairs held throughout the State. During the winter season, meetings are also provided for the discussion of projects relative to forest tree seed growth.

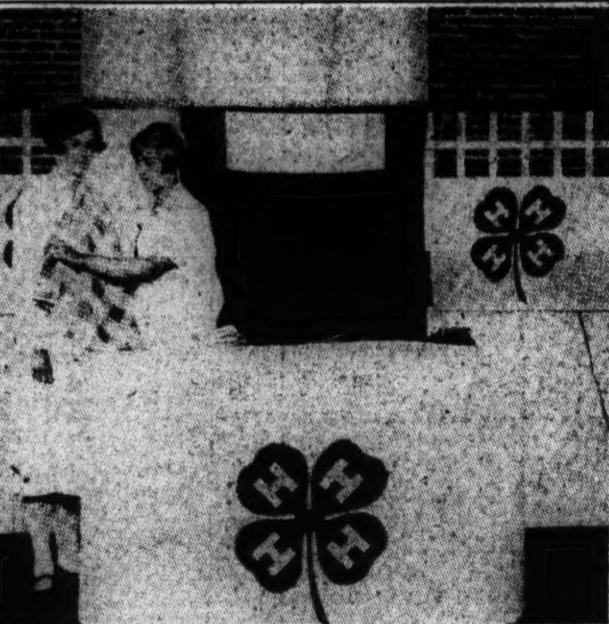
Care of Seed Beds

The third year is featured by the care of seed beds prepared in the second year and actual experience in caring for at least one acre of natural farm woodland. Special emphasis is laid on the proper thinning of trees, release cuttings or improvement cuttings. Accurate removal of the material removed, the cost of removal and the income derived are kept.

Actual planting is the paramount feature of the four years of the program. On some abandoned field, some abandoned field, the young workers are required to plant the tree seed which they have grown in the nursery during the balance of the year. The special points emphasized are fire protection, the prevention of grazing on the planted area, insect control and general sanitation measures.

In the general club work now going on in Vermont under the direction

Vermont Girls Active in Club Work



Left to Right—Charlotte Guild and Helen Tripp, Leaders in the Spencer Hollow Hustlers Club of Springfield, Vt., Giving a Clothing Demonstration.

of Mr. Ingalls, there are organized 100 clubs with approximately 3000 members. The promotion of agriculture and home economics forms the nucleus of club work and through the organized club work, the boys and girls are taught how to co-operate and work together. Besides interesting the group of young people in school, county agents are endeavoring to interest the young group who have dropped out of school. More and better demonstrations in corn and potato growing, gardening, food preparation, clothing, bee, swine and poultry raising are being emphasized.

Two of Vermont's leading club workers are Miss Helen Tripp and Miss Charlotte Guild, both members of the Spencer Hollow Hustlers Club of Springfield, Vt. They have been engaged in club work for six years and are club leaders in all their manifestations. Miss Guild attended the national club congress at Chicago last year where she was entered in the style show, and she was selected as one of the best six.

Mr. Simpson urged that all ancient customs of the fraternity be continued, warning against permitting any new purposes to enter. Frederick W. Hamilton, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, spoke of the recognition given the fraternity by those not connected with it. A large suite of prominent Masons of this jurisdiction accompanied the Grand Master.

Consisting of more than 500, the British delegation will sail from Southampton, July 23 for Quebec. Representatives from England, Ireland and Scotland will be led by Frank W. Goldstone, secretary of the National Union of Teachers of England and Wales.

Reduced railroad rates are being granted by the railroads. Fully 5000 delegates from more than 600 nations are expected. The Oriental delegations will be given receptions in the United States on their way to Canada.

CONTRACTS GRANTED FOR STREET PAVING

Contracts for repaving Boston streets and other municipal improvements, amounting to more than \$35,000, were yesterday awarded by Mayor Nichols as follows:

Frank J. Gallagher & Co. for repairs to field house at Mission Hill Playground, \$1045; A. Grand, for laying surface drains in Paris Street Playground, \$716.50; Henry F. Malley, for laying sheet asphalt pavement in Quincy Street from Warren Street to Columbia Road, \$43,417.65; Walsh & Co. for repairing dump at Fort Hill Wharf, \$10,611; Walsh & Co. for laying rectangular stone pavement in Alford Street from Main Street to Malden bridge, \$14,219; Charles Capone, for laying sheet asphalt pavement in Crowsell, Ferndale and Westover streets, \$22,887.25; John T. Bradley, for whitening ceilings and painting walls in the City Hospital, \$2141.

PROMOTED TO IMPORTANT POST

Frank S. Austin who, since 1917, has been storekeeper for the Boston & Albany Railroad, was appointed purchasing agent and will take up his duties on July 1. He succeeds Frederic A. Ryer who was placed on the retired list on his own request after 40 years of service. Mr. George E. Johnston who has been storekeeper at Allston, was appointed, effective July 1, general storekeeper with headquarters at West Springfield.

The Associated Industries of Massachusetts will give a dinner at the University Club this evening at

BUS REGULATION IS CHALLENGED

Attorney Questions Power to Designate Barred Zones on Route

The claim that any order forbidding a licensed motorbus operator to pick up passengers within certain zones along his route is unconstitutional was made by Herbert Parker, former Attorney-General, as counsel for Alphonso Roberto, a Revere bus operator, at a hearing before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission yesterday. He asked that a charge against Mr. Roberto for taking passengers within the zones be dismissed. He added that if the commission ruled against him, he would appeal to the Supreme Court.

Frank N. Orcutt, an inspector of the commission, testified to alleged violations of his certificate of necessity and convenience on the part of Mr. Roberto, which were not disputed.

Mr. Parker then said, in part:

"This restriction is unreasonable and arbitrary with respect to the public served, and if put on because some other public service corporation might lose patronage, then it is manifestly discriminatory and unconstitutional."

The provision of law relatives to paralleling existing lines is merely to give those lines the right to be heard on the question of issuing new certificates. Such certificates can be issued only if the old line is not giving proper service. So any restriction denies these communities the right to avail themselves of a public service which your certificate says is needed.

A commissioner asked: "Do you think the board has a right to say express service between two points is necessary, but that local service within those points is not needed?"

"No," replied Mr. Parker. "I do not believe you can grant express rights through a territory and prohibit the holder of those rights doing a local business."

The commissioner replied: "That would mean that many of these certificates would be refused."

MECHANIC ARTS CLASS GRADUATED

Exercises Held at Training School, Boston

Graduation exercises of the Training School for Teachers of Mechanic Arts, conducted by the Boston School Department, were held this afternoon in the Parkman School, Lawrence District, South Boston. Eight young men received the diploma from John C. Brodhead, assistant superintendent, who also addressed them on the scope and importance of their work and the opportunity opening before them of helping boys and young men to fit themselves for industrial employment, that will be an asset to themselves, their employers and the community.

The training school was formerly the old boy's training school on Harcourt Street. It gives one and two-year courses, the men entering one or the other as previous training may determine, but requirements for graduation are the same from each group.

CORNER STONE LAYING PLANNED BY MASONS

Formal ceremonies will attend the laying of the corner stone of the new Dedham Masonic building, scheduled for 7 o'clock in the evening of July 7. Frank L. Simpson, Grand Master, and other officers of the Grand Lodge will officiate.

Contract has been awarded to P. DeMolay Lodge of Worcester, to build a new addition to the Junior High School on Seaward Road, Wellesley, for the Town of Wellesley, according to Brown's Letters, Inc.

Brick and cast stone, second class construction, one story, 161 by 36 feet. Architect Benjamin Proctor Jr. of Boston. Heating Engineer R. D. Kimball Company of Boston.

Contract has been awarded to Charles A. Turner of Boston, to make alterations to the store at 136 Newbury Street, Boston, for Anna Lawless. Architect Henry Bailey Alden.

The property owned by Helen J. Lovell on the state road at Sandown, N. H., containing 37 acres of land, six-room house and other buildings, has been sold to Sylvia B. Cook of Boston.

The property on Union Street, West Bridgewater, consisting of 24 acres with buildings has been sold by Ralph L. Richardson to the Clapp Company.

The property of Marian I. West at 224 Beulah Street, Whitman, has been sold to Andrew and Mary

G. Mead of the American Meat Packers' Association, that the decline in the demand for meat is due to food substitutions and that the decline continued an increase in prices will follow.

DEALERS DISCUSS PROBLEMS

METHODS for increasing the sales of meat products were discussed by a group of prominent representatives of meat-packing organizations at a recent meeting of local dealers in Faneuil Hall last evening. Frederick Snyder of the Batchelder-Snyder Company presided. Charles E. Pratt, former president of the American Meat Packers' Association, said that the decline in the demand for meat is due to food substitutions and that the decline continued an increase in prices will follow.

TOWN TO ELECT COLLECTOR

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 29 (AP)—The board of selectmen of the town of North Andover announced yesterday that a special town election will be held on Aug. 9 for the purpose of electing a tax collector to replace the vacancy caused by the resignation of Frank A. Mackie.

Twenty-five thousand tons of grain have been handled in the past year, 2000 tons of fertilizer and 11,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes.

Business for the month of June, just closing, shows approximately a \$10,000 increase in volume of business over that of last year.

FARMERS' EXCHANGE INCREASES BUSINESS

CONCORD, N. H., June 29 (Special)—A volume of business totaling \$1,260,000 was done by the Merrimack County Farmers' Exchange, Inc. and its subsidiary units for the year 1926 which represents a 1500 per cent increase in business in the six years of the organization's existence.

Twenty-five thousand tons of grain have been handled in the past year, 2000 tons of fertilizer and 11,000 bushels of certified seed potatoes.

Business for the month of June, just

closing, shows approximately a \$10,000 increase in volume of business over that of last year.

INDUSTRIALISTS WILL DISCUSS USE OF ART

AFTER SEPTEMBER 1 WE WILL BE LOCATED AT 476 BOYLSTON STREET
(Near Berkley Street)

The Associated Industries of Massachusetts will give a dinner at the University Club this evening at

DORCHESTER HOUSES MOVED TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW TUNNEL

Fine Modern Structures Sold at Reasonable Prices, But Cost of Moving Them and Purchase of New Sites Greatly Increased Cost

The metallic creak of heavy jacks and the protesting, rasping creak of solidly tenoned timbers as they yield inch by inch, are familiar sounds in the neighborhood of Beale and Brunswick Streets, Dorchester, where houses at 18, 22 and 26 Beale Street, and 4 and 5 Brunswick Street, are being moved from the path of the

Charles G. Clapp Company.

Two new large camps, one for boys

and one for girls, at the Morgan Memorial Fresh Air Camp at South Athol, will be host this summer

during July and August to the largest number of young folks from the

South End that it has ever accom-

modated. Nearly 200 boys and girls,

ranging in age from 2 to 15 years, will spend the whole summer

on the Morgan Memorial 600-acre

farm, 1200 feet above sea level, be-

sides large numbers of others up to

18 years of age, who will spend a few weeks there.

The main group of the children will leave the Morgan Memorial buildings on Shawmut Avenue, Friday morning, in a fleet of automobiles and trucks, accompanied by a large corps of workers. The children will be taken to the nursery camp, from 2 to 5 years of age, and numbering 100, will make the trip to South Athol in buses, starting tomorrow morning.

Dedication of the two new camps, the new girls' camp built by the Community Welfare Association of Massachusetts and made possible largely through the efforts of Miss C. Adelaide Clark, founder of the organization, and G. G. S. Perkins, the treasurer, and the boys' camp built on the shore of Big Spec pond, will take place on Sunday, July 10, when a special program will be carried out, including a number of prominent speakers and special music.

ENTERTAINMENTS STAGED

During the summer, entertainments will be staged by the separate camps of boys and girls, with an occasional general camp entertainment, in which all the campers will contribute features. Last summer the camp received a number of invitations to give entertainments at hotels and town halls in neighboring places and it is expected that other invitations for night entertainments will be received this year.

Each Sunday there will be outdoor services with band music, on the Morgan Memorial Common at South Athol Four Corners.

The daily routine at the camp includes directed play, sports of various kinds, hiking, swimming under the care of experts, cultivation of small individual gardens, the products of which are sent to the children at harvesting, and an hour on alternate days in the camp industrial school under the direction of Miss Kate F. Hobart.

More than 700 children from the South End made application to be taken to the camp, the largest number of applications ever received.

In addition to the children cared for at South Athol, other groups numbering from 50 to 100 will be given daily outings at the Lucy Stone Home on Boutwell Street, Dorchester. The Rev. Glenn D. Glazier, children's pastor of Morgan Memorial, will be superintendent of the South Athol camps.

RAILROAD PETITIONS TO MODIFY SERVICE

NEW HAVEN LINES PROPOSE STATION DISCONTINUANCE

THE NEW YORK, NEW HAVEN & ALBANY RAILROAD PETITIONED YESTERDAY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES FOR PERMISSION TO DISCONTINUE TRAIN SERVICE AT THE CRESCENT AVENUE STATION ON ITS MAIN LINE

IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE DORCHESTER RAPID TRANSIT LINE IS NEARLY COMPLETED AT THAT POINT.

THE PURCHASE WAS MADE BY THE CITY OF BOSTON THAT THE RAPID TRANSIT CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED TO THAT POINT.

THE UTILITIES COMMISSION WILL HOLD A HEARING ON THIS PETITION ON TUESDAY, JULY 12, AT 10:30 A. M.

CAMBRIDGE REFUSES CAR COMPANY REQUEST

BY A VOTE OF 9 TO 6 THE CAMBRIDGE CITY COUNCIL LAST NIGHT SUSTAINED MAYOR EDWARD W. QUINN IN HIS VETO OF A PROPOSAL OVERHELD IN ADDITION TO THE CHILDREN CARED FOR AT SOUTH ATHOL, OTHER GROUPS NUMBERING FROM 50 TO 100 WILL BE GIVEN DAILY OUTINGS AT THE LUCY STONE HOME ON BOUTWELL STREET, DORCHESTER. THE REV. GLENN D. GLAZIER, CHILDREN'S PASTOR OF MORGAN MEMORIAL, WILL BE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SOUTH ATHOL CAMPS.

AN EXCLUSIVE SHOP FOR WOMEN, MISSES AND CHILDREN

MERCHANDISE OF C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE QUALITY AND STYLE IS SOFTLY FOUND ELSEWHERE, IF AT ALL, FOR LESS.

SEMI SHEER HOISERY

Genuine Two Dollar Values

1.50 the pair

Guaranteed Fast Color

Fine gauge—lustrous—silky to the top—snug, smooth

ankle-block toe—block top, lisle lined—well reinforced heel.

Available in the season's most popular shades, including WATERLILY, the favorite shade to wear with white slippers.

Municipal Air Opportunities Described by Lt.-Col. H. H. Blee

Government Air Executive Tells of Great Progress in Developing United States Airways and Airports

A concise, clean-cut description of air progress to date with pertinent comments on the need of the development of real airports by municipalities characterized the speech given by Lt.-Col. H. H. Blee of the Department of Commerce talking at the joint aviation luncheon given by representative business, military and aviation organizations of Greater Boston at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

Here was a tabloid account giving just the essential points on aviation that interest the business man with none of the tedious details which so often feature discussions of a technical subject of this sort. The talk was short and pithy and this in itself was duly appreciated by one of the largest gatherings ever seen in the main dining room of the chamber.

To those who have seen in airplanes flying about something of a novelty, playing around with the carrying of mail as a sort of glorified justification for young men who like to wing their way through the clouds, the revelation of carefully studied airways, landing fields, lighted beacons and radio beacons proved something of a shock. Here a real transportation system was being rapidly established in such a quiet and orderly manner that its presence hardly suspected.

The long routes from coast to coast with their branch lines were described. By night throwing down a distance of 35 miles on a clear night swing six times a minute in a circle at intervals of 10 miles along these organized routes. Every 35 miles there are intermediate landing fields to take care of emergency landings. These dot the airway between the main "ports."

Field Lighting Details

These fields are about 1500 feet square and have border lights at 25-foot intervals around the field. These lights are green on the side where the best air entrance may be obtained and red on the sides where air obstacles such as windmills, church spires, water towers may be encountered. One of the main beacons lights a corner of this field and from this tower is suspended a cone, a long white cloth tube through which the wind blows filling it so that it stands out at right angles to the supporting pole, swinging freely in the wind and thereby indicating to the pilot about to land just which way the wind is blowing. This cone is flood lighted at night so that the wind may be determined after dark.

At the base of these regular 10-mile beacons is a long white concrete base made in the form of an arrow indicating the direction of the course, while on the roof of the power house on a white background the beacon number is indicated in black and the route number in red. This is located at the rear end of the arrow.

One of the most intriguing points regarding these beacons is the fact that they so aptly justify the name "automatic." Most of them are operated by power from local lighting company lines, while the more isolated beacons have a motor-driven generator looked after by a caretaker.

These beacons have a sunlight switch which automatically throws the beacon on as soon as the sun's rays leave it at sunset and switch it off when the sun's rays strike it at dawn. In addition to the ingenious arrangement a lamp which is built into the beacon which in case of breakage automatically brings a new lamp into place and properly focuses it without interrupting the operation of the beacon in the least. This product of Yankee inventiveness received great applause.

Radio Beacons Discussed

Next in line was the description of radio beacons, discussed so many times on the radio page of this paper. This device sends out two radio beams along a given course and when the pilot is flying along on his course two small white lights ahead of him read with equal intensity. If he veers to the right the right light gets dim or goes out and if to the left the same thing occurs on the other side.

Lieutenant-Colonel Blee then described further aids to flight navigation devices of the Bureau of Standards which will make piloting in the fog and darkness even more accurate, including a capacity altimeter which registers very accurately the exact distance the ground is located beneath the plane so that night landings even without lights is made possible. This device becomes particularly accurate under 100 feet, its most useful range.

Many tables of interesting figures were projected on a screen showing the great increase in efficiency in flying on scheduled routes so that at present nearly 97 per cent efficiency is obtained. Great emphasis was

C. G. Conn Band and Orchestra Instruments

J. H. TROUP'S Harrisburg and Lancaster, Pa.

Clothes for MEN and BOYS and SHOES

Doutrich's Always Reliable HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

ing on a par if not ahead of motor car travel on our present crowded highways.

To the business men he urged further patronage of the air mail and the development of air ports. He said that those cities which had sufficient foresight to build modern, well-lighted and regulated air ports would naturally attract the greatest amount of commercial air traffic. He also stated that the American plan of unsubsidized aviation meant that this new art would have to be developed along sound, economic lines which would in turn provide a foundation for the greatest commercial air service in the world, encouraging normal competition between air transport companies and municipalities.

V. D. H.

placed on the safety phase of flying, figures showing that some 2,500,000 miles of flying per fatality were achieved last year, a record which Lieutenant-Colonel Blee said, places carefully conducted commercial fly-

ing.

E. H. Blee

of the Department of Commerce

talking at the joint aviation luncheon given by representative business,

military and aviation organiza-

tions of Greater Boston at the

Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

Here was a tabloid account giving just the essential points on aviation that interest the business man with none of the tedious details which so often feature discussions of a technical subject of this sort. The talk was short and pithy and this in itself was duly appreciated by one of the largest gatherings ever seen in the main dining room of the chamber.

To those who have seen in airplanes flying about something of a novelty, playing around with the carrying of mail as a sort of glorified justification for young men who like to wing their way through the clouds, the revelation of carefully studied airways, landing fields, lighted beacons and radio beacons proved something of a shock. Here a real transportation system was being rapidly established in such a quiet and orderly manner that its presence hardly suspected.

The long routes from coast to coast with their branch lines were described. By night throwing down a distance of 35 miles on a clear night swing six times a minute in a circle at intervals of 10 miles along these organized routes. Every 35 miles there are intermediate landing fields to take care of emergency landings. These dot the airway between the main "ports."

Mr. Scroggins, the lively old squirrel of Boston Common, was sitting in the doorway of his home in Ulmus American (American Elm) near the frog pond on a hot July morning. "What's that scratching?" he said as a faint noise came to his ears, such as a kitten makes on a screen door.

"It's me!" came a tiny voice,

which wasn't the best of grammar, but then the speaker, Levi, was a turtle, very little and hasn't had much instruction in grammar as some others.

"Well, well, well!" said Mr. Scroggins, as he peered down the bare trunk of the elm tree and caught sight of Little Levi, pawing with his flippers at the bark at the bottom. "What brings you to a tree this hot morning when all orphan turtles should be enjoying their frog pond?" The frog pond is where Levi lives.

"Come down, and I'll tell you," answered Levi in his wee voice no bigger than a butterfly's whisper but the best he has.

Mr. Scroggins put on his high silk hat, buttoned his swing-tail coat, all three buttons, and with his cane in one hand and the other three skillfully tucked down the tree. Levi was dusty and gasping.

"Oh, Mr. Scroggins, the water has gone out of the frog pond," he said, pausing for breath between each word. "All night long it was running out through big holes. I couldn't sleep. And this morning I fell asleep for a while and when I woke up the water was all gone. What shall I do?"

Mr. Scroggins leaned on his cane and pushed his hat down over his eyes to see the sun out so he could think better. "That's all right, Levi," he said stoutly. "When you've lived in the country as long as I have you don't worry about the water in the frog pond. It comes and goes. Let it run out every once in a while to keep the place nice and clean. Follow me and everything will be all right."

They walked to the frog pond. Mr. Scroggins in the lead swinging his cane, and Levi with his head out and panting.

Sure enough, as Levi had said, all the water was gone. In the center a big post of brass stood up like the chimney of a house. The water came through some holes in that thing, Levi," said Mr. Scroggins. "I'll see what can be done." The old squirrel walked across the dry bottom of the frog pond and with a brisk leap was on top of the thing.

"Now," he said, "there's something or other that you do to this," and he reached down and touched a little wheel.

"Z-Z-Z-ZZZZZ!" A hundred little streams of water burst from the stump as the water comes from the nozzle of a big hose. It was a strong stream and since Mr. Scroggins was right in its path it lifted him up into the air and turned him round and round. He rode on top of the rushing water like a sailor on the back of a dolphin. His hat got caught in it and went shooting way up into the air. His cane got mixed up in it and it too went shooting.

All in all it was a moment when a great deal was going on.

Then suddenly the water stopped coming as suddenly as it had started. Mr. Scroggins found him-

self still on top of the stump, but very wet. As for Levi, he was enjoying things hugely and was lying with much content in the pool which the water had made.

"Thank you, Mr. Scroggins. You can do everything."

"Yes, and I think now I'll go home and get something to eat," said Mr. Scroggins, which he did, first having picked up his wet hat and his cane.



Mr. Scroggins sits on top of the rushing water.

New York Telephone List Requires Five-Pound Book

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 28.—New York's largest telephone directory, weighing nearly five pounds, listing 1,000,000 subscribers and containing several new exchanges, is off the press and is being distributed by a train of heavy motor trucks and a small army of distributors. There's an increase of 70,000 subscribers since the winter book was issued, the company says.

Because of the extraordinary size of the book and the number to be distributed, the city has been divided in sections, each of which is in charge of a distributing crew. More than 3,000,000 books are being delivered. The Manhattan-Bronx directory is being delivered first. When delivered, requiring about three weeks, has been completed, the distribution of the Brooklyn-Queens book will be started.

We Specialize in Highest Grade Canaries Bird Food and Supplies

A. W. SMITH COMPANY FLORISTS Keenan Bldg., PITTSBURGH

Wohl & Olney, Inc. Tailors Five Thirty-one Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Colonial Bedroom

GOLDSMITH'S Harrisburg, Pa.

Visit Our Soda Fountains

GEORGE A. GORGAS DRUG COMPANY

Starting Friday, July 1st July Linen Sale

An important semi-annual event, eagerly awaited by hundreds of Pittsburgh housewives, who know the fine qualities of Horne linens.

TABLE LINENS FANCY LINENS TOWELS AND TOWELING

Special prices throughout the Linen Department

JOSEPH HORNE CO. PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. G. Conn Band and Orchestra Instruments

J. H. TROUP'S Harrisburg and Lancaster, Pa.

Clothes for MEN and BOYS and SHOES

and SHOES

Doutrich's Always Reliable HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Interesting Features of News Gathered From Many Parts of the World

FARMERS BUSY IN MANCHURIA DESPITE WARS

Helped by Large Influx of Peasants, Northern Province Flourishes

DAIREN, Manchuria (Special Correspondence)—The name which is generally applied to the three north-eastern provinces of China, has hitherto been fortunate in escaping the chronic state of civil war which is devastating and impoverishing the greater part of the country. Now, however, this happy immunity is beginning to disappear and there are signs that Manchuria is being obliged to bear the burden of warfare, although as yet in indirect form.

The tattered, rapidly depreciating currency which one is obliged to handle in Harbin and Mukden is the first sign that the inhabitants of Manchuria are being compelled to pay the cost of the ambitions of the war lords. Chang Tso-lin's method of financing is simplicity itself. His authorities buy up the Manchurian farmers' beans and other crops with the paper money which the Manchurian bankers have almost at liberty. The crops are then brought to Dairen and sold for solid Japanese yen or silver currency. But very little of the yen or the silver ever finds its way into the interior of Manchuria. It flows into China, where it is swallowed up in paying for the campaigns.

Friction With Japanese

This state of affairs, which has only developed in comparatively recent times, is not advantageous for foreign trade and Chang's refusal to permit the circulation of the yen in the interior of Manchuria, together with his drastic actions against bankers whom he accuses of tampering with his currency, have been a source of friction between him and the Japanese diplomatic and commercial representatives.

There are other points on which disagreement has arisen between Chang and Japan, which holds the paramount economic position in Manchuria through its possession of the port of Dairen, with the adjacent leased territory, and its control of the South Manchurian Railroad, far and away the most important and profitable industrial and commercial enterprise in Manchuria. Chang is attempting to close the native city of Mukden to foreign trade and has also developed projects for the defense of the coast of the Japanese, for building a network of railroads both east and west of the South Manchuria line, which will run parallel to the latter and threaten seriously to compete with it, should they ever be completed.

Railroad Construction Begins

The construction of one stretch of railroad, from Tshushan, on the Peking-Mukden Railroad, to Payintala, in Inner Mongolia, has already begun, and the Japanese strongly disapprove the rumored intention of the Chinese authorities to prolong this line to a port on the Gulf of Pechili, thereby heavily cutting into the trade of Dairen. One finds here a general conviction that these economic disagreements have led to a certain cooling in the formerly cordial political relations between the Japanese Government and the Mukden war lord.

Meanwhile Manchuria remains a relatively prosperous section of China. This is due partly to its abundance of unsettled land and to the fact that, except for the short-lived rebellion of General Kuo-Sung-ji in the winter of 1925-1926, its territory has been free from actual hostility, although the interior of the country is pretty badly infested with bandits.

Manchuria's unsettled land attracts a constant wave of colonists from the overcrowded provinces of eastern China and new settlers are coming in at the rate of hundreds of thousands a year. As a result of this movement the Chinese farmers are gradually encroaching on the former grazing lands of Mongolia. The ancestors of the Mongols more than once overran, devastated and subjugated China; now the Chinese

CHARLES PARKER
Real Estate
and
Insurance

Swarthmore Pennsylvania
Estimates cheerfully furnished
Jobbing

PAUL D. FORCE
Painter and Decorator
58 Walnut Street, Clifton Heights, Pa.
Phone Lansdowne 1981

WALK-OVER SHOES
for Men and Women
and a Complete Line of
Footwear for
Boys and Girls

Walk-Over Boot Shop
EXPERT FOOT FITTERS
612 Edgemont Avenue, Chester, Pa.

Abbottmaid ICE CREAM

farmer takes his slow and peaceful revenge.

The South Manchuria Railway Company, with its mileage of approximately 700 miles, is Japan's chief instrument for the economic penetration of the country. The railway, which is a very well managed concern, maintains well equipped modern hotels, rents land, operates boat services, supports schools and other institutions and generally plays a leading role in the country. Its total receipts increased from \$7,685,887 yen in 1907 to 106,491,136 yen in 1926.

Manchuria cannot be considered an outlet for Japan's population; its population of 22,000,000 includes more than 200,000 Japanese. But Manchuria, with its soy beans and their derivatives, beancake and bean-oil, is a valuable source of raw material for Japanese industries which have improved many industries used to be the bane of Manchuria, although as yet in indirect form.

The tattered, rapidly depreciating

currency which one is obliged to

handle in Harbin and Mukden is

the first sign that the inhabitants

of Manchuria are being compelled

to pay the cost of the ambitions

of the war lords. Chang Tso-lin's

method of financing is simplicity

itself. His authorities buy up the

Manchurian farmers' beans and

other crops with the paper money

which the Manchurian bankers

have almost at liberty.

The crops are then brought to

Dairen and sold for solid Ja-

nese yen or silver currency. But

very little of the yen or the sil-

ver ever finds its way into the in-

terior of Manchuria. It flows into

China, where it is swallowed up in

paying for the campaigns.

Friction With Japanese

This state of affairs, which has

only developed in comparatively

recent times, is not advantageous

for foreign trade and Chang's re-

fusal to permit the circulation of

the yen in the interior of Man-

churia, together with his drastic

actions against bankers whom he

accuses of tampering with his

currency is simplicity itself.

His authorities buy up the Man-

churian farmers' beans and other

crops with the paper money which

the Manchurian bankers have al-

most at liberty.

The crops are then brought to

Dairen and sold for solid Ja-

nese yen or silver currency. But

very little of the yen or the sil-

ver ever finds its way into the in-

terior of Manchuria. It flows into

China, where it is swallowed up in

paying for the campaigns.

Friction With Japanese

This state of affairs, which has

only developed in comparatively

recent times, is not advantageous

for foreign trade and Chang's re-

fusal to permit the circulation of

the yen in the interior of Man-

churia, together with his drastic

actions against bankers whom he

accuses of tampering with his

currency is simplicity itself.

His authorities buy up the Man-

churian farmers' beans and other

crops with the paper money which

the Manchurian bankers have al-

most at liberty.

The crops are then brought to

Dairen and sold for solid Ja-

nese yen or silver currency. But

very little of the yen or the sil-

ver ever finds its way into the in-

terior of Manchuria. It flows into

China, where it is swallowed up in

paying for the campaigns.

Friction With Japanese

This state of affairs, which has

only developed in comparatively

recent times, is not advantageous

for foreign trade and Chang's re-

fusal to permit the circulation of

the yen in the interior of Man-

churia, together with his drastic

actions against bankers whom he

accuses of tampering with his

currency is simplicity itself.

His authorities buy up the Man-

churian farmers' beans and other

crops with the paper money which

the Manchurian bankers have al-

most at liberty.

The crops are then brought to

Dairen and sold for solid Ja-

nese yen or silver currency. But

very little of the yen or the sil-

ver ever finds its way into the in-

terior of Manchuria. It flows into

China, where it is swallowed up in

paying for the campaigns.

Friction With Japanese

This state of affairs, which has

only developed in comparatively

recent times, is not advantageous

for foreign trade and Chang's re-

fusal to permit the circulation of

the yen in the interior of Man-

churia, together with his drastic

actions against bankers whom he

accuses of tampering with his

currency is simplicity itself.

His authorities buy up the Man-

churian farmers' beans and other

crops with the paper money which

the Manchurian bankers have al-

most at liberty.

The crops are then brought to

Dairen and sold for solid Ja-

nese yen or silver currency. But

very little of the yen or the sil-

ver ever finds its way into the in-

terior of Manchuria. It flows into

China, where it is swallowed up in

paying for the campaigns.

Friction With Japanese

This state of affairs, which has

only developed in comparatively

recent times, is not advantageous

for foreign trade and Chang's re-

fusal to permit the circulation of

the yen in the interior of Man-

churia, together with his drastic

actions against bankers whom he

accuses of tampering with his

currency is simplicity itself.

His authorities buy up the Man-

churian farmers' beans and other

crops with the paper money which

the Manchurian bankers have al-

most at liberty.

The crops are then brought to

Dairen and sold for solid Ja-

nese yen or silver currency. But

very little of the yen or the sil-

ver ever finds its way into the in-

terior of Manchuria. It flows into

China, where it is swallowed up in

paying for the campaigns.

Friction With Japanese

This state of affairs, which has

PRIVATE CONTROL TERMED PROPER UTILITY POLICY

State Supervision Is Better Than Municipal Operation, Prof. T. H. Reed Holds

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 29 (Special)—Monopolistic private control, under the supervision of state commission, was regarded as the solution of the public utility problem by Prof. Thomas H. Reed of the University of Michigan at the fifth Commonwealth conference round table on municipal ownership and control at the state university of Iowa.

Although no one took direct issue, Frank G. Pierce of the Iowa League of Municipalities pointed out that this State has a lower rate for practically all public utilities without a state rate-fixing commission than has its neighbors who have them.

Prof. A. R. Hatton, member of the City Council of Cleveland, O., and H. L. McCorkle of Penn College, Kokomo, Ind., spoke in favor of municipal ownership, both as a means of obtaining service and as a means to prevent the corporations from charging "all the traffic will bear."

Race Adjustment Provision

The indeterminate franchise, providing for rate adjudication with a supervisory body, was generally accepted as the best arrangement that could be hoped for, aside from efficient and profitable municipal control, which Prof. A. H. Ford of the University of Iowa said was impossible for cities below a 50,000 population. Professor Hatton, however, held out for municipal ownership of the one utility, which he maintained was a monopoly, the water supply.

William E. Munro, professor of political science at Harvard University and president of the American Political Science Association, made two statements at the first round table to which half a dozen other leaders expressed variance. The first was that the form of a city government mattered little; the second, that he was entirely opposed to all efforts to bring unwilling voters to the polls.

Dr. A. R. Hatton, member of the Cleveland City Council, upheld the city manager system which has been in force in Cleveland for four years, advocating more home rule for cities and less interference from state legislatures.

Home Rule for Cities

Mr. Hatton's plea for home rule for cities brought a reply from Prof. William Anderson of the University of Minnesota, who maintained that public sentiment alone could make unenforceable any unreasonable demands which a state might make on a city.

Prof. Charles E. Merriam of the University of Chicago, criticized the attitude of suspicion which actuates state legislators in taking powers from the city that should be exercised by either city or state and then refusing to exercise them, to the great disadvantage of the city.

Professor Reed brought forward the proposition of dispensing with the rural township organization. Due to increased speed of transportation, the county might well be the smallest governmental unit outside municipalities he held.

In compensation for the loss of the township Professor Reed suggested the formation of a regional government, "based on principles of economic and social unity and caring for common needs."

CEYLON TO SUPPORT NATIVE LANGUAGE

Congress to Revive Interest in Singhalese

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The seventh annual Congress of Singhalese Literary Associations was recently held in Colombo, the main object of the congress being to revive interest in the Singhalese language and literature, which the promoters of the congress consider are fast being forgotten and neglected by the permanent population of the island.

Professor Leith-Smith of the Ceylon University College, who was one of the speakers, warned his hearers that the Singhalese literary congress movement should not be a

separatist literary movement. Literature had no barriers, he observed, and its history was full of examples of the stimulating influence of one country's literature upon another.

With regard to the Bengal literary renaissance of the nineteenth century, the history of which should be a great encouragement to those who were working for a similar renaissance of Singhalese literature, it was clear that the contact with Western literature had much to do with it. He therefore stressed the importance of translations from foreign languages into the Singhalese tongue. There was at present too great a gap between the classical Singhalese and the modern, the professor declared, and there was no better way of bridging that gulf than by translations from other languages.

BRITISH SCHOLAR HONORED

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Prof. Gilbert Murray, the eminent British scholar and regius professor of Greek at Oxford University, was among the recipients of honorary degrees at Cambridge recently.

While singing their way through



THE MODERN TROUBADOURS IN "MUFTI"

On Their Appearances They Usually Are Attired in Ancient Costumes of the Feudal Era When the Class They Emulate Was in Its Heyday. Left to Right, They Are—John Mangold, Raymond Moremen, Gentry McCorkle, Blackwell Smith.

NEW YORK MASON DEDICATE CHIMES

Grand Lodge Officers at Home on St. John's Day

UTICA, N. Y., June 29 (Special)—Dedication of chimes in the tower clock of the Daniel D. Tompkins Memorial Chapel at the Masonic Home here marked the annual St. John's Day visit of the Grand Lodge of Masons in New York to the institution.

Professor Reed brought forward the proposition of dispensing with the rural township organization. Due to increased speed of transportation, the county might well be the smallest governmental unit outside municipalities he held.

In compensation for the loss of the township Professor Reed suggested the formation of a regional government, "based on principles of economic and social unity and caring for common needs."

CEYLON TO SUPPORT NATIVE LANGUAGE

Congress to Revive Interest in Singhalese

BOMBAY (Special Correspondence)—The seventh annual Congress of Singhalese Literary Associations was recently held in Colombo, the main object of the congress being to revive interest in the Singhalese language and literature, which the promoters of the congress consider are fast being forgotten and neglected by the permanent population of the island.

Professor Leith-Smith of the Ceylon University College, who was one of the speakers, warned his hearers that the Singhalese literary congress movement should not be a

College Men Turn Troubadours, Bartering Song for Sustenance

Graduates of Pomona College, Southern California, Earn Way Across Continent for Graduate Study at Eastern University

CLAREMONT, Calif. (Special Correspondence)—Four Southern California college men, who a year ago decided to emulate the bards of old and sing their way across the continent to enroll at Columbia University for graduate study, have made the return trip to California, arriving in Claremont recently.

The Lyman Singers, as they are known, are made up of four graduates of Pomona College: John Mangold, Raymond Moremen of Upland, and Gentry McCorkle of Camarillo.

While singing their way through

organization of government placed the insular possessions under the State Department. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, when this allocation was decided upon, demurred, but said if it seemed best, the State Department would undertake the work.

The bill, however, was defeated. Its future is regarded among close political observers here as dubious since each department will lose something in a reorganization and there is much under-cover opposition.

Colonel Thompson gave the President two possible solutions, either of which, he said, would "unquestionably produce increased efficiency and tend toward a reduction of friction in the Philippines Islands."

The first was to transfer the administration of all the overseas possessions to a special insular bureau in one of the civil departments, while the other was to transfer them to an independent establishment reporting directly to the President. When he made his recommendations, he chose the latter course.

The prospect for action appears more favorable the coming session than the last, aside from whatever relationships the proposition may find itself in. General Wood's visit to the United States after so long an absence is expected to stimulate interest in the Philippines, while the study which John Q. Tilson, Republican floor leader of the House, and others have made of the Islands this year will enlarge the interest in Congress.

The singer today is indeed more multifarious in his interests than were his ancestors. In feudal days a minstrel sometimes begged when money was scarce and entertainment was not wanted. When they could not sing they earned a meal as dish washers. But as these troubadours of different ages numbered knights, kings, peasants, railroad barons and miners as their friends, the Lyman Singers include in one small group a representative of four different kinds of labor.

Mr. Moremen is a singer and a student of voice and organ; Mr. McCorkle, a singer and economist; Mr. Mangold, a singer and administrator of schools, and Mr. Smith, a singer and law student. All are young and ambitious, romantic and full of adventure.

The four men left New York to sing their way home, presenting concerts at Niagara Falls, Chicago and Seattle, where they filled a number of engagements. From Seattle they sang their way south to Los Angeles on board one of the coastal liners. The quartet will fill engagements in California this summer, but will sing their way back to graduate school in September.

FRUIT MINIMUM PRICES FIXED BY COMMITTEE

KELowna, B. C. (Special Correspondence)—The new marketing experiment whereby the British Columbia fruit and vegetable will be marketed under the control of a committee of direction is now well underway, the committee having issued its first minimum price list covering soft fruit and early vegetables. Although very few commodities are yet available for sale, the early issuance of the price list was necessary in order that dealers would be in a position to make the customary quotations to dealers.

Owing to the comparatively short crop of peaches, cherries and apricots, the minimum prices set by the committee are considerably higher than those that prevailed last year.

What is chiefly in the statement from the executive office is the announcement of the President's conclusion as to who should take care of the overseas possessions when detached from the army and navy. Political observers add also that heretofore he has not set forth his views on this phase of the Philippine problem at such length. Even prior to Colonel Thompson's report the President had come to a decision that the military era in the Philippines ought to be ended, for in his last annual message, of December 1926, he said:

"At an early day these possessions should be taken out from under all military control and administered entirely on the civil side of government."

Pending at that time was a plan, which, if adopted, would have accomplished this. The bill for the re-

PLUMBING—HEATING

A. H. HOLMES, JR.
COAL
Office and Farm
532 N. Grove St.
Tel. Orange 420
East Orange
N. J.

Ready with new selections of Summer Outer Apparel for Women, Children and Children's Wear, Corsets, Hosiery, Infants' Wear, etc. Silks, Dry Goods, Domestic, Curtains and Draperies. Men's and Boys' Furnishings. All at "Lowest in City" prices.

Bilse's The Home of Good Merchandise

Novelties and Notions for Particular Women. Everything for Art Needlework. Bear Brand & Bucilla Yarns.

216 Main Street Opp. Canfield Street ORANGE, N. J.

YOU CAN ALWAYS DO BETTER AT SCHWARTZ BROS.

The First Dept. Store in Atlantic City
1619-1621 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

The stretchers between New York and Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo, and Cleveland and Chicago are not now so protected. When the work is completed, which it is expected will be before winter, both the New York Central and the Boston & Albany will have this protective device on their entire main lines between Boston, New York and Chi-

TEACHERS GAIN BROADER VISION, WORK IMPROVES

Federation President Says Pupils Are Benefited by New Activities

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 28—Teachers in the United States have discovered the need for taking active part in the community life about them, a new vitality can be seen in the school rooms, said Miss Mary C. Barnes, Ga., president of the American Federation of Teachers, addressing the eleventh convention of the Teachers' National Union in session here.

Interest of teachers' organizations in matters "involving social justice, human welfare and progress," said Miss Barnes, "means that new power is entering the school room. A new personality" she continued, "will meet the boys and girls as they gather there, and the younger generation stands to gain immeasurably by the contact."

Praising those schools and colleges of the United States which are pioneering in new types of work, Dr. F. J. Kirkpatrick, formerly professor of history at Olivet College, Olivet, Mich., declared that democratic education of tomorrow will boldly incorporate the industries and activities of the day into its educational scheme.

The tendency in certain sections of the public schools and in certain colleges, he said, "to recruit teachers from the ranks of workers and professional people, looks strongly toward democratic education. It tends to do away with the monkish character of the pedagogic and makes as a condition of the preparation of the democratic teacher an extended apprenticeship in factory, shop or kitchen."

"Education will have done with reading books and textbooks dealing with a dead past. Education will prepare for the laboratory of life, for the studio, for life's race course. If we say it cannot be done so, we have only to look about and see what is already doing in the great world of education."

Dr. Kirkpatrick gave as examples the Danish folk high schools, the Lincoln High School, Antioch College and the Municipal University of Cincinnati.

PRESIDENT APPOINTS TREASURY OFFICIAL

WASHINGTON (P)—Announcement that H. V. Speelman would be appointed as Registrar of the Treasury Aug. 1 by Walter O. Woods, a

legislator from New Jersey, was signed to complete this gauge according to the executive officers of the road.

The stretches between New York and Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo, and Cleveland and Chicago are not now so protected. When the work is completed, which it is expected will be before winter, both the New York Central and the Boston & Albany will have this protective device on their entire main lines between Boston, New York and Chi-

THE L. W. ROBBINS COMPANY

Plane and Hacket Sts., Newark, N. J.

Tel. Market 9086

Refreshing Wholesome

Schouler Concrete and Construction Co.

154 Frelinghuysen Ave., Newark, N. J.

Distinctive in Quality and Design

Fair dealing has won us the Confidence of your genera-

tions of satisfied patrons.

46 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Norbert Bertl

Diamond Expert

Watches and Jewelry

Distinctive in Quality and Design

Fair dealing has won us the Confidence of your genera-

tions of satisfied patrons.

46 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Cooling Things for Tropical Weather

AT K. D. S. you will find quantities of moderately priced

articles, especially designed for summer. The store

itself is cool and refreshing with wide aisles and huge wind-

windows through which the daylight streams, making your

selection of purchases a simple and pleasing process.

SIXTH FLOOR

Electric fans in a wide variety of sizes and prices. Stationary or

oscillating types. Ice cream freezers with wooden or metal pails.

Also in different sizes. Electric refrigerators—eliminating "waiting

for the ice man" and tracked-up kitchen floors. Grass and fibre

rugs to replace your costly Orientals which should be stored for the

Summer time. Swings for the front porch or garden. Some with

canopied tops. Outdoors toys for children. Golf and tennis supplies

with a fine showing of sweaters, bathing suits and knickers. Camping equipment.

FIFTH AND FOURTH FLOORS

Porch gliders—a handy substitute for one's own bed on very hot

nights. Gossamer curtains through which the breeze can drift. Lawn

umbrellas and tables. Awnings and porch shades. Silk bathing

suits, rainbow-hued and designed to suit your own particular fancy.

Negligees of shimmering silk or cobwebby chiffon.

THIRD AND SECOND FLOORS

Wide-spreading, drooping brim hats of transparent materials.

Cloche bonnets for motoring or sports wear. Tub frocks of silk,

and dainty gowns of filmy organdy or georgette for the junior miss

and matron. Silks, georgettes and cotton fabrics in all the colors

and designs now in vogue. Children's apparel for the tiniest to the

almost-grown-up.

KRESGE DEPARTMENT STORE

Formerly L. S. Plaut &

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

More Than Schoolmaster

A Review by THOMAS MOULT

Oscar Browning, by H. E. Wortham. London: Constable & Co. net.

OSCAR BROWNING, who began his long and honorable though checkered career by endeavoring to emulate his greater namesake in poetry, and finished as an educationist and historian of high distinction and influence, has been fortunate in his biographer. Mr. Wortham informs us in the introductory chapter to his admirably written story of a hearty, lovable personage that he was charged with the duty of telling it by Browning himself, for it had been "always the subject of controversy which is now as fervent as ever, and the truth ought to be told." But that truth, as for the first time revealed in its entirety, will not seem to many readers the most interesting feature of Mr. Wortham's volume, for it simply resolves itself into a restatement of the ancient fact that in this human, all too human, world the pioneer and advocate of change is bound to draw upon himself the slings and arrows of slanderous, bigoted associates to whom every attempt at reform in established institutions is a reflection on the writer's personal character.

Revelation of Character

The revelation of personal character is a much more attractive interest in the book. After Browning retired to Rome, the writer of this review had the privilege of making his acquaintance. The two exchanged lengthy correspondence, written by one participant on the banks of the Tiber, and by the other on the banks of the Thames; and Browning's letters were remarkably impressive for their brightness and optimism. He was 83 years of age when, on a neatly written postcard, he told his young correspondent of his living interest in music, which had always been a dominant trait, the music of Mozart especially. "I have a season ticket for Sunday concerts at the Augusteum, another for chamber music at the Gewandhaus, Bach, another for the Colloquy-Nazarene, another for the students' concert at the Sangerhalle, which are excellent. Besides this we have good music at the Philharmonic rooms, not to mention others to which my Augusteum ticket admits me . . ."

And his faith in the future of the world is admirably manifested in a letter declaring that "the only thing I care for in life is the gratitude and appreciation of the young. I think it is Margot Asquith who says in her book that the war did harm to everyone who had anything to do with it, and what we have seen of its effect leads me to the same conclusion. But it is different with the generation which is now growing up, who were not entirely engaged in it, and I believe that England and the world may expect great things from them. You will see what I mean by the paper which I enclose, a daily paper written and published by Italian schoolboys, none of them over 18. It seems to me to be a model of good sense and moderation."

Interest in Youth

Browning's interest in young people, no less than his affection for music, had been ever present with him. For no sooner had he finished as a student at Eton College and Cambridge University than he returned to Eton as a housemaster. Genial and gay though he became in maturity, his youth was a very earnest one. Indeed, he carried that earnestness to unconsciously comic extremes, for on the eve of his sixteenth birthday he actually writes in his diary:

Half past eleven of the clock. In half an hour's time I shall have come to my sixteenth year, and I expect the togs, virils, etc. I know not if it be a matter of congratulation or no. I should be ungrateful were I not to thank God for giving me strength to live this long, and to have run I hope not last in my race, but I cannot help feeling it weighs on me like a night-

ter. "Browning," declares Mr. Wortham, "never frightened anybody." His great working rule was that the stupid boy does not exist. "If any seemed stupid, the fault lay in himself for not having found the exact spot in which their minds were assailable. He used to say that at Eton he only knew one boy who was hopeless stupid, and that he subsequently took a high place in the competitive examination for the Civil Service."

And yet this humane man, full of sympathy and understanding, a hero to every boy who knew him, was compelled to break his long connection with Eton through his headmaster's tyranny and the jealousy of his fellow-masters. His own mis-

Stuart Sherman, Critic

A Review by R. M. GAY, Simmons College

The Main Stream, by Stuart Sherman. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.50.

ONE who followed Professor Sherman's career as a critic with attention and sympathy might find it quite as interesting as many of the literary careers which he himself traced with such zest and acumen. Only a prolonged study could ascertain whether, as some think, his critical standards underwent material change, and someone,

nationalism, and an abiding faith in whatever of her history and institutions seems to offer grounds for hope.

The critic, though Professor Sherman never said so in many words, is, in his view, a man who to an acute impressibility to everything that is fine adds a definite, sturdy, and enlightened view of the world sufficient to gauge and illustrate every topic that he chooses to discuss. Though he may have theories, he does not let them warp or limit his aesthetic response; but on the other hand, he never permits his impressionism to blind him to the ethical tendency of the work before him. To these qualities, Professor Sherman brought a vivacious style that was seldom wanting in dignity and an enormous industry, never, as has been said, sparing himself any pains to make every line truthful, lucid, and distinguished.

The Test of a Critic

The value of criticism, he came to believe, depends not on the application of any formal rules or standards or of any theory, artistic, social, or moral, but on the total stature, mentally, morally, and esthetically, of the man who writes it.

Its limitations will be simply the limitations of the critic.

If he is at times prejudiced, insensible, or mistaken; that is to be expected of every person, however wise, learned, and tolerant, and even to be welcomed as a sign of his honest and open-mindedness; and the final and significant word, who can always try to be sincere to the facts and the truth as he sees them. In the end, his criticism is only one man's opinion and its ultimate value will depend on how far he has been able to "see life steadily and see it whole."

If the hardest test of a critic is his ability to evaluate contemporary literature, Professor Sherman certainly deserves to rank high. He tried valiantly to put himself in key with the present, without getting off tune with the past. He may at times be a convert, as when he has not lost his enthusiasm for Paul Bunyan, Mark Sullivan, Thomas Beer and Ring Lardner; are treated with great gusto; others, with whom he could not have been in perfect accord, such as George Moore, Anatole France and Theodore Dreiser, are handled with sympathy for their special powers, though reservations concerning their tendencies. And of special note is a series of essays on political topics—Thomas Jefferson's democracy, Nicholas Murray Butler's idealism, and Prof. Wilbur C. Cobb's criticism of "new barbarians." More and more, as one reads the successive books, one detects an absorbed interest in the present and future of America, and what may be called the courage of his emotions. When he likes a book, he likes it thoroughly, and says so, without preconceptions or ulterior purposes."

New Americans

Understanding America, by Langdon Mitchell. New York: George H. Doran Company. \$3.

THERE is no lack of those who would help us "understand America." Legions of keen, clever-headed observers are willing and seemingly able, to tell us precisely what America needs, and how the need can be met. But after they have all had their say, there remains America, still waiting to understand herself, and to be understood. And doubtless many of us have concluded that America will ultimately find her feet, not through theory and argument, but by the usual process of hard experience and persistent high endeavor.

If Mr. Mitchell can contribute something of value to this overburdened topic, it is not because he adds one more to the tale of theories, but because he has found means to present America as a living, practical problem, rather than as a political or social abstraction; and also because, unlike most writers on the subject, he realizes that America cannot be understood unless considered comparatively—not as a section of humanity floating in space, with problems that concern no one else.

The Racial Problem

"What should they know of America who only America know?" is a legitimate adaptation of a famous line that admirably expresses the author's attitude. A nation with a foreign element in its midst to the tune of 14,000,000 people cannot, he contends, afford to remain ignorant of the nations from which the foreigners have been drawn. And the most serious obstacle to America's clarity of vision, he believes, is the easy assumption that racial differences do not perpetuate themselves in America; that they melt down, without any considerable effort on America's part, into the peculiar amalgam that America has found most desirable.

So far from this convenient process happening automatically, Mr. Mitchell affirms, the perpetuation of America's own characteristics is by no means self-evident. "We Americans need more than most people to be conversant with our past. We need no more, for example, than the English because of the number of foreign-born we have invited to live with us." In this foreign population we are faced with people who have their own very definite ideals, who seem to be no more willing to tolerate America's literature, art, morals, ideals than America is prepared to tolerate theirs, and who believe the country is as much theirs as anybody's.

Value in Differences

In short Mr. Mitchell declares, after long and intimate acquaintance with the various Europeans at home, that they are not like Americans now and are never likely to become so.

"What shall we do then?" he asks. For it seems a truism that "a people only flourishes when there is certain agreement on fundamental questions." "Why, to be sure," he answers, "be pleased with the patent fact that the peoples are not one; we are, but otherwise, a study and enjoy their profound difference from us . . . prepare ourselves to understand what and where we can." For the value of each given race consists in its difference from all other races," just as "the measure of a man's work to the community is not in his likeness to all other men but in the degree of his difference from other men."

But clearly, if American culture is to preside over the racial differences that will thus be tolerated within the country, American ideals must prove their preeminence on their merits and, as it were, in open competition. Hence America is advised to get re-anchored to its national traditions, history and thought, from which the nation, in recent years, has shown a marked disposition to depart. For, "whatever flower of culture we may produce, it will not be the European flower. We may come to perfection or not, but we must take our way to it by paths other than the paths the European treads."

Mr. Mitchell would appear to

be a man of sound judgment.

He is anxious to promote trade in order to raise taxes and to increase his expenses, and so has to turn to the only business men in the country capable of carrying on the trade; yet the existence of a trading class involves perils to a Bolshevik autocrat that must at all costs be suppressed.

And so, by alternate doing and undoing, building up and taking down again, the autocrat keeps where he is, while his typewriters publish to the world stories of amazing growth and achievements.

We have, indeed, testing the impartiality of Dr. Karlsgren, and more than that of other writers on this subject. The fact that the Swedish author backs all his main assertions with documentary evidence does not in itself exclude all possibility of bias. But Dr. Karlsgren's able study bears all the earmarks of accuracy and sincerity. And after all, if the Bolsheviks are working upon more constructive ideals than this book represents him to be, it is not time for him to reveal some outward sign of them to the world at large?

Similarly, he is anxious to promote trade in order to raise taxes and to increase his expenses, and so has to turn to the only business men in the country capable of carrying on the trade; yet the existence of a trading class involves perils to a Bolshevik autocrat that must at all costs be suppressed.

And so, by alternate doing and undoing, building up and taking down again, the autocrat keeps where he is, while his typewriters publish to the world stories of amazing growth and achievements.

We have, indeed, testing the impartiality of Dr. Karlsgren, and more than that of other writers on this subject. The fact that the Swedish author backs all his main assertions with documentary evidence does not in itself exclude all possibility of bias. But Dr. Karlsgren's able study bears all the earmarks of accuracy and sincerity. And after all, if the Bolsheviks are working upon more constructive ideals than this book represents him to be, it is not time for him to reveal some outward sign of them to the world at large?

Similarly, he is anxious to promote trade in order to raise taxes and to increase his expenses, and so has to turn to the only business men in the country capable of carrying on the trade; yet the existence of a trading class involves perils to a Bolshevik autocrat that must at all costs be suppressed.

And so, by alternate doing and undoing, building up and taking down again, the autocrat keeps where he is, while his typewriters publish to the world stories of amazing growth and achievements.

We have, indeed, testing the impartiality of Dr. Karlsgren, and more than that of other writers on this subject. The fact that the Swedish author backs all his main assertions with documentary evidence does not in itself exclude all possibility of bias. But Dr. Karlsgren's able study bears all the earmarks of accuracy and sincerity. And after all, if the Bolsheviks are working upon more constructive ideals than this book represents him to be, it is not time for him to reveal some outward sign of them to the world at large?

Similarly, he is anxious to promote trade in order to raise taxes and to increase his expenses, and so has to turn to the only business men in the country capable of carrying on the trade; yet the existence of a trading class involves perils to a Bolshevik autocrat that must at all costs be suppressed.

And so, by alternate doing and undoing, building up and taking down again, the autocrat keeps where he is, while his typewriters publish to the world stories of amazing growth and achievements.

We have, indeed, testing the impartiality of Dr. Karlsgren, and more than that of other writers on this subject. The fact that the Swedish author backs all his main assertions with documentary evidence does not in itself exclude all possibility of bias. But Dr. Karlsgren's able study bears all the earmarks of accuracy and sincerity. And after all, if the Bolsheviks are working upon more constructive ideals than this book represents him to be, it is not time for him to reveal some outward sign of them to the world at large?

Similarly, he is anxious to promote trade in order to raise taxes and to increase his expenses, and so has to turn to the only business men in the country capable of carrying on the trade; yet the existence of a trading class involves perils to a Bolshevik autocrat that must at all costs be suppressed.

And so, by alternate doing and undoing, building up and taking down again, the autocrat keeps where he is, while his typewriters publish to the world stories of amazing growth and achievements.

We have, indeed, testing the impartiality of Dr. Karlsgren, and more than that of other writers on this subject. The fact that the Swedish author backs all his main assertions with documentary evidence does not in itself exclude all possibility of bias. But Dr. Karlsgren's able study bears all the earmarks of accuracy and sincerity. And after all, if the Bolsheviks are working upon more constructive ideals than this book represents him to be, it is not time for him to reveal some outward sign of them to the world at large?

Similarly, he is anxious to promote trade in order to raise taxes and to increase his expenses, and so has to turn to the only business men in the country capable of carrying on the trade; yet the existence of a trading class involves perils to a Bolshevik autocrat that must at all costs be suppressed.

And so, by alternate doing and undoing, building up and taking down again, the autocrat keeps where he is, while his typewriters publish to the world stories of amazing growth and achievements.

We have, indeed, testing the impartiality of Dr. Karlsgren, and more than that of other writers on this subject. The fact that the Swedish author backs all his main assertions with documentary evidence does not in itself exclude all possibility of bias. But Dr. Karlsgren's able study bears all the earmarks of accuracy and sincerity. And after all, if the Bolsheviks are working upon more constructive ideals than this book represents him to be, it is not time for him to reveal some outward sign of them to the world at large?

Similarly, he is anxious to promote trade in order to raise taxes and to increase his expenses, and so has to turn to the only business men in the country capable of carrying on the trade; yet the existence of a trading class involves perils to a Bolshevik autocrat that must at all costs be suppressed.

And so, by alternate doing and undoing, building up and taking down again, the autocrat keeps where he is, while his typewriters publish to the world stories of amazing growth and achievements.

We have, indeed, testing the impartiality of Dr. Karlsgren, and more than that of other writers on this subject. The fact that the Swedish author backs all his main assertions with documentary evidence does not in itself exclude all possibility of bias. But Dr. Karlsgren's able study bears all the earmarks of accuracy and sincerity. And after all, if the Bolsheviks are working upon more constructive ideals than this book represents him to be, it is not time for him to reveal some outward sign of them to the world at large?

Similarly, he is anxious to promote trade in order to raise taxes and to increase his expenses, and so has to turn to the only business men in the country capable of carrying on the trade; yet the existence of a trading class involves perils to a Bolshevik autocrat that must at all costs be suppressed.

And so, by alternate doing and undoing, building up and taking down again, the autocrat keeps where he is, while his typewriters publish to the world stories of amazing growth and achievements.

We have, indeed, testing the impartiality of Dr. Karlsgren, and more than that of other writers on this subject. The fact that the Swedish author backs all his main assertions with documentary evidence does not in itself exclude all possibility of bias. But Dr. Karlsgren's able study bears all the earmarks of accuracy and sincerity. And after all, if the Bolsheviks are working upon more constructive ideals than this book represents him to be, it is not time for him to reveal some outward sign of them to the world at large?

Similarly, he is anxious to promote trade in order to raise taxes and to increase his expenses, and so has to turn to the only business men in the country capable of carrying on the trade; yet the existence of a trading class involves perils to a Bolshevik autocrat that must at all costs be suppressed.

And so, by alternate doing and undoing, building up and taking down again, the autocrat keeps where he is, while his typewriters publish to the world stories of amazing growth and achievements.

We have, indeed, testing the impartiality of Dr. Karlsgren, and more than that of other writers on this subject. The fact that the Swedish author backs all his main assertions with documentary evidence does not in itself exclude all possibility of bias. But Dr. Karlsgren's able study bears all the earmarks of accuracy and sincerity. And after all, if the Bolsheviks are working upon more constructive ideals than this book represents him to be, it is not time for him to reveal some outward sign of them to the world at large?

Similarly, he is anxious to promote trade in order to raise taxes and to increase his expenses, and so has to turn to the only business men in the country capable of carrying on the trade; yet the existence of a trading class involves perils to a Bolshevik autocrat that must at all costs be suppressed.

And so, by alternate doing and undoing, building up and taking down again, the autocrat keeps where he is, while his typewriters publish to the world stories of amazing growth and achievements.

We have, indeed, testing the impartiality of Dr. Karlsgren, and more than that of other writers on this subject. The fact that the Swedish author backs all his main assertions with documentary evidence does not in itself exclude all possibility of bias. But Dr. Karlsgren's able study bears all the earmarks of accuracy and sincerity. And after all, if the Bolsheviks are working upon more constructive ideals than this book represents him to be, it is not time for him to reveal some outward sign of them to the world at large?

Similarly, he is anxious to promote trade in order to raise taxes and to increase his expenses, and so has to turn to the only business men in the country capable of carrying on the trade; yet the existence of a trading class involves perils to a Bolshevik autocrat that must at all costs be suppressed.

And so, by alternate doing and undoing, building up and taking down again, the autocrat keeps where he is, while his typewriters publish to the world stories of amazing growth and achievements.

We have, indeed, testing the impartiality of Dr. Karlsgren, and more than that of other writers on this subject. The fact that the Swedish author backs all his main assertions with documentary evidence does not in itself exclude all possibility of bias. But Dr. Karlsgren's able study bears all the earmarks of accuracy and sincerity. And after all, if the Bolsheviks are working upon more constructive ideals than this book represents him to be, it is not time for him to reveal some outward sign of them to the world at large?

Similarly, he is anxious to promote trade in order to raise taxes and to increase his expenses, and so has to turn to the only business men in the country capable of carrying on the trade; yet the existence of a trading class involves perils to a Bolshevik autocrat that must at all costs be suppressed.

And so, by alternate doing and undoing, building up and taking down again, the autocrat keeps where he is, while his typewriters publish to the world stories of amazing growth and achievements.

We have, indeed, testing the impartiality of Dr. Karlsgren, and more than that of other writers on this subject. The fact that the Swedish author backs all his main assertions with documentary evidence does not in itself exclude all possibility of bias. But Dr. Karlsgren's able study bears all the earmarks of accuracy and sincerity. And after all, if the Bolsheviks are working upon more constructive ideals than this book represents him to be, it is not time for him to reveal some outward sign of them to the world at large?

Similarly, he is anxious to promote trade in order to raise taxes and to increase his expenses, and so has to turn to the only business men in the country capable of carrying on the trade; yet the existence of a trading class involves perils to a Bolshevik autocrat that must at all costs be suppressed.

And so, by alternate doing and undoing, building up and taking down again, the autocrat keeps where he is, while his typewriters publish to the world stories of amazing growth and achievements.

We have, indeed, testing the impartiality of Dr. Karlsgren, and more than that of other writers on this subject. The fact that the Swedish author backs all his main assertions with documentary evidence does

THE HOME FORUM

The Pleasant Story of Andrew the Hebridean

IMET Andrew the Hebridean in the pages of Crèvecoeur's "Letters From an American Farmer," that now generally unknown contribution to eighteenth century American literature which no doubt increased the number of emigrants to America. Needless to say there were then no quotas. The arrival of a ship made pleasant excitement for the inhabitants of a seaport, and a visitor from inland was likely to be taken down to the harbor to see the "poor Europeans" as Crèvecoeur called them, when they disembarked. They were met with hospitality. "Several citizens," says his description of such a scene, "impelled by spontaneous attachment or motives of their own, took many of them to their houses; the city, agreeable to its usual wisdom and humanity, ordered them all to be lodged in the barracks, and plenty of provisions to be given them. My friend pitched upon one also and led him to his house, with his wife, and a son about fourteen years of age." Thus he first saw Andrew, called "the Hebridean" because he came from a Scottish island, and his subsequent history served our author to illustrate the possibilities of America for a poor European.

Forgotten as the book now is, the "Letters," published in London, 1782, was once widely read. Crèvecoeur influenced Coleridge, Southey, and others to dream with him of the idea of founding what they called a "Panoptocracy" on the banks of the Susquehanna. The colony, in which every citizen was to be of equal rank, remained an unrealized Utopia; and at this distance of time "Panoptocracy" seems rather a sounding title for such a colony. The Edinburgh Review spoke highly of the "Letters," and the book was published also in America, Ireland, France, Germany, and Holland—which would still be quite a career for a book. Crèvecoeur himself was not born in America, nor did he arrive there as what he would have called a "poor European." He was born in Caen, his family being of the petit noblesse of Normandy, went from there to England, and from England to New France. He served as a lieutenant under Mont-

calm; and after the fall of Quebec, entered the British colonies, became naturalized, married, and was eventually a farmer in Pennsylvania, where he wrote the "Letters." The introduction premises that he wrote them to an actual correspondent in England, but this, I judge, was a permissible fiction; and a visitor from inland was likely to be taken down to the harbor to see the "poor Europeans" as Crèvecoeur called them, when they disembarked. They were met with hospitality.

"Poor man," wrote Crèvecoeur, "he smiled on receiving the invitation, and gladly accepted it.... He gazed with uninterrupted attention on everything he saw; the houses, the inhabitants, the Negroes, and carriages; everything appeared equally new to him; and we went slow, in order to give them time to feed on this pleasing variety." He was an astonished Andrew, uttering exclamations. "Is this Philadelphia?" said he, "that blessed city of bread and provision, of which we have heard so much?"

Our author took the poor European miles inland. "You are an able man; if you are willing you will soon learn. I'll tell you what I intend to do; I'll send you to my house, where you shall stay two or three weeks, there you must exercise yourself with the axe, that is the principal tool the Americans want, and particularly the back-settlers. Can your wife spin? Yes, she can. Well, then, as soon as you are able to handle the axe, you shall go and live with Mr. P. R., a particular friend of mine, who will give you four dollars per month, for the first six, and the usual price of five as long as you remain with him. You shall have a wife in another house, where she shall receive half a dollar a week for spinning; and your son a dollar a month to drive the team. You shall have besides good victuals to eat, and good beds to lie on; will all that satisfy you, Andrew?" Andrew the Hebridean wept with joy and gratitude.

Andrew, it seems, had brought with him eleven guineas and a half. At the end of a year the total family earnings had added eighty-four dollars, and the former European, but no longer poor, became ambitious to have a home of his own. He leased a hundred acres, and here again the terms are interesting; for the first seven years he paid nothing, but agreed to plant fifty apple trees and clear seven acres of swamp, and thereafter his rental was to be twelve dollars and fifty cents a year.

"As he had neither mowing nor reaping to do that year," writes his adviser, "I told him that the time was come to build his house; and that for the purpose I would myself invite the neighborhood to a frolic; that thus he would have a large dwelling erected, and some upland cleared in one day. Mr. P. R., his old friend, came at the time appointed, with all his hands, and brought victuals in plenty: I did the same. About forty people repaired to the spot; the songs, and merry stories, went round the woods from clump to clump; the people had gathered to their different works; trees fell on all sides; bushes were cut up and heaped; and while many were thus employed, others with their teams hauled the big logs to the spot Andrew had pitched upon for the erection of his dwelling. We all dined in the woods; in the afternoon the logs were placed with skids, and the usual contrivances; thus the rude house was raised, and above two acres of land cut up, cleared, and heaped." All the house needed was a roof and floors, plastering and a chimney, and Andrew could afford to pay the carpenter and plasterer out of the family exchequer. He bought two cows, which found plenty of food, and when sowed three bushels of wheat and reaped ninety-one. It was a house without neighbors, but within a year or two other houses were built near him. His acres prospered; he was appointed overseer of the road, served on a petty jury, and within four years had become an active citizen of his adopted country.

Nor must I omit Andrew's adventure with Indians in the early period when he was earning his four dollars a month with Mr. P. R. It was a Sunday morning and Andrew had been left to take care of the house while the family went to church. He sat in the doorway attentively reading his Bible, looked up and saw nine Indians coming along the road. There were his first Indians. "From the singular appearance of these people," says our author, "the honest Hebridean took them for a lawless band come to rob his master's house. He therefore, like a faithful guardian, precipitately withdrew and shut the doors, but as most of our houses are without locks, he was reduced to the necessity of fixing his knife over the latch, and then flew upstairs in quest of a broadsword he had brought from Scotland." But the apparently savage foe lifted the latch and came in, got themselves a substantial lunch from the larder, and sat down by the fire to enjoy it. Andrew descended with his broadsword, but as he looked at this invited party, each guest with a tomahawk, he promptly decided to use the broadsword as the method of attack. So he called them names in broad Scotch. Speech apparently making no impression, our brave Andrew, broadsword in one hand, laid the other on an Indian; all together the nine uttered a war whoop—and Andrew was out of the house and going down the road as fast as his legs could take him. He made for the meeting house, a two miles' run. "He called Mr. P. R. out, and told him with great vehemence of style, that nine monsters were come to his house—some blue, some red, and some black; and that like highlanders, they had no breeches; that they were devouring all his victuals." It was with some satisfaction that Andrew learned that these monsters were friends of Mr. P. R.; and so he stayed to hear the rest of the sermon, rode home in the family wagon, and was presently shaking hands with his first Indian. The author does not tell me how Andrew disposed of his inhospitable broadsword, but it is something to know that the nine Indians had a good laugh.

THIS is the name of Man

In the Name of Man

Brother, lift a cry, a long world-cry
Sounding from sky to sky—
The cry of one great word,
Peace, peace, the world-will clam-
oring to be heard—

—Edwin MARKHAM, in "The New Pa-
triotism."

Gibraltar at Night

Surely this path led to something interesting! I followed it as it climbed another five hundred feet and led me breathless from exercise and suspense, to the very flagstaff atop Rockgong Point, the northern peak, one thousand three hundred and sixty feet above the overhanging waters of the Arno, the Rialto has a broad pavement outside of the shops on both sides. The parapet here seen incloses a width of perhaps fifteen feet, if memory serves. The street itself is wider still, probably twenty-five feet, and the traffic of foot passengers in all three is heavy and continuous.

And oh, what a glorious universe—

Africa and Europe and the Atlantic

at starlight in the Mediterranean flooded

ships far below creeping east to

one side, on the other a sheer precipice

from the top of which I could drop stone into phosphorescent

breakers nearly one thousand four hundred feet below—northward was

Spain and the Rock as it sagged and

rose once more to a point even

higher than my own. The straits of

Gibraltar were turned to silver by

the moon. The African Pillar of Hercules, so clear and so close, rose an-

other thousand feet above me. The

stars in the heavens met the stars in the harbor. It was Paradise snow.

—From "The Royal Road to Ro-

mance," by RICHARD HALLIBURTON.

To a Water Lily

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the deep still waters did you sleep
And dream of sunshine sparkling on the lake?
I do not know.
But when the cold nights passed, and spring had fled,
Perchance there came a great resolve to rise—
A mighty urge to fill your destiny—
Thus you sprang forth—and grew—
And swam—

And rose to where the sun and sky bowed down

To kiss the surface of the silent pool.

At last—because an unseen law com-
pelled—

You gave your best and purest, and unfurled

A smiling blossom, fair and radiant—

Slowly the green gave place to white, and white to gold—

And now upon the bosom of the lake—

I see you lie—

The child of sweetness and serenity,

R. B.

SUSAN F. CAMPBELL

Once on a Summer's Evening

There are memorable hours for all nature observers, when she draws back a veil and gives some unforgettable vision of her beauty. There is a striking passage in the autobiography of Archbishop Alexander of Armagh, describing an evening scene in his place of retirement on the south coast of England. He tells how sometimes the sun would come out after one of the violent showers for which the place was celebrated and the gien would be covered with great swathes of silver colored light.

"Once," he says, "on a summer's evening I saw it steeped in haze—half crimson, half purple, while the sun hung as if some of its rays

were entangled here and there, or as if some angel had been scribbling with a golden pencil upon the wild trees that fringe the brook, and the sight gave a glimpse into the soul of Turner, such as Ruskin himself could not have opened."

There are those who have adversely criticized Turner, who have boldly declared that nature never staged such sunsets as he painted.

He conjured them, so these confident ones said, out of his imagination. Before their eyes have been

opened men will thus judge. They will vote some seer's vision impossible because it never came within the range of their narrow experience. Then nature speaks. The impossible happens. Somewhere the

critic sees a rosy-fingered dawn, or the sun go down in a blaze of incomparable glory, and knows he has spoken foolishly. One who had lived all his days in a little narrow village street, and who had for the first time seen a sunset over the Langdale in the English Lake district, said to the writer that had he seen a picture painted in such splendor of coloring, he would have called it overdone. But he had seen. There was no gainsaying that glory. He spoke of it with reverence and with awe.

One young fellow known to the writer joined the navy. He had lived in an English village all his days. The sea was a new experience to him. It was his home for a short

span of years. It took hold of him, thrilled him, in a way he said was unbelievable apart from the experience. He had had no conception of the majesty of the sea, had never felt its mystery until it became his home. There had been days and hours of unforgettable revelation, bringing new insights and appreciation. The sea as he found it in Conrad's books was no longer something outside his world. He understood.

Such is the influence of nature on the teachable heart, opening eyes, kindling wonder, deepening awe, and not least affording glimpses into the experience of some of the world's great artists and seers.

Confidence Toward God

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEONE has said, "There is no lack of confidence." This is seen to be true when we realize that what holds men back from some good accomplishment is not lack of confidence, but misplaced confidence—in the power of evil rather than in the power of good. The word "confidence" is closely allied to the word "fidelity." Now it is plain that faith or confidence, or to faith in failure, hopelessness, absence of health, has never yet accomplished anything for mankind. The conclusion is that faith or confidence, to be practical, must be placed in success, in hope, in enlightenment, in health and harmony.

Confidence is the nursery of every great and good venture that has furthered the progress of men. Confidence is essential to the inventor, the builder, the mechanic, the writer, the speaker, to all who would be successful in any walk of life. In the thought of everyone who wins success in his endeavors there must be steadfast confidence, first in ability to perform the task, and secondly, in the desirability of the work. Faint heart never won reward of any worth.

The world rightly loves the confident, courageous attitude, provided it is accompanied by the ability to perform.

Faith in good and in the possibility of its attainment by every one of God's children is one of the happy inspirations of Christian Science, the Science of Christian living as discovered and taught by Mary Baker Eddy. One cannot read Mrs. Eddy's writings, study the Lesson-Sermmons in the *Christian Science Quarterly*, attend church services, hear a lecture on Christian Science, or read the publications of the Christian Science Publishing Society without gaining confidence in his own heritage of health and happiness, and in his ability to reflect good. This confidence is built, not on the sands of human opinions, but on the rock of understanding of man's relationship to God, the source of all power, the Giver of "every good pleasure."

The idea of confident manhood was made manifest in the life of Jesus of Nazareth, who spoke and acted as one having authority, and who went forth, in perfect confidence of his sonship with the Father, to heal the sick, to drive greed from the temple, to feed the multitude, to answer the elders of the church, and to raise the dead. Yet Jesus declared, "The Son can do nothing of himself," and said to the one who called him "Good Master," "Why call thou me good? there is none good but one, that is, God."

Lombardy Poplars

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Like slender ladies folded in long

Their velvet shadows stretched in silencing bars,
The poplars murmur through the silent night—
Telling sweet poplar secrets to the stars;

I hear the murmuring, and see the stars
Flash answers back to them in friendly way,
And if the night were longer—perhaps I might learn what far-off stars and poplars say.

CAROLINE LAWRENCE DIER

Dandy and Critic

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth \$3.00
Ouse sheep, vest pocket edition, Indic Bible paper 3.00

Morocco vest pocket edition, Indic Bible paper 3.50

Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size as cloth edition 4.00

Morocco pocket edition, Oxford India Bible paper 5.00

Levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper 8.50

Large Type Edition, leather, heavy Indic Bible paper 11.50

FOR THE BLIND

In Revised Braille, Grade One and a Half

Five Volumes \$12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate page of English and French

Cloth \$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth 4.50

Pocket Edition, morocco 7.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate page of English and German

Cloth \$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth 4.50

Pocket Edition, morocco 7.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available, the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipping.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Room, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to

HARRY L. MUNN

Postmaster, 107 Franklin St., Back Bay Station, BOSTON, MASS.



Ponte di Rialto, Venice. From an Etching by Hugh Paton.

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

THE white stone of the Ponte de Rialto is toned to the color of old ivory, and its unique character stamps it as at once one of the most striking and most beautiful things in Venice. It has been drawn, etched, painted and photographed, as much as any other known object in Europe. Naturally, it is this side view of it which first takes the attention, and it is well known to all general readers. An end view of the bridge is less well known. Taken from the street from either end, this latter view shows a wide range of steps rising gradually, with shops on both hands, somewhat resembling the usually well-known step of the Ponte Vecchio in Florence. Unlike the Ponte Vecchio, however, which has the back windows of the shops overhanging the waters of the Arno, the Rialto has a broad pavement outside of the shops on both sides. The parapet here seen incloses a width of perhaps fifteen feet, if memory serves. The street itself is wider still, probably twenty-five feet, and the traffic of foot passengers in all three is heavy and continuous.

Another reader interested in prints, who has access to that magnifico opus of late Joseph Pennell, Etchers and Engravers, will find almost the same view in it, from an etching by the late Frank Duveneck.

Like this one, his was drawn straight upon the plate, and is therefore in reverse in the print. He must have sat perhaps thirty yards further back, and whether the piles

of steps rising gradually, with the shop windows on both hands, somewhat resembling the usually well-known step of the Ponte Vecchio in Florence. Unlike the Ponte Vecchio, however, which has the back windows of the shops overhanging the waters of the Arno, the Rialto has a broad pavement outside of the shops on both sides. The parapet here seen incloses a width of perhaps fifteen feet, if memory serves. The street itself is wider still, probably twenty-five feet, and the traffic of foot passengers in all three is heavy and continuous.

Det er Tillid, som har opskaret ethvert stort og godt Foretaget, der har beforedret Fremgang for Menneskene, dets virkelige Selv, som Udtrykket for det gudommelige Princip, man saa det ved Ordet "Troskab". Det er klart, at det, at viere tro mod eller ikke Tro, vil ikke gaa tilstande. Jes

WOOL MARKET PRICES SHOW UPWARD TREND

Appreciation in American
Clips More Pronounced—
Bright Wools Strong

There is no denying the steadily increasing strength in the wool markets of the world.

The appreciation in this market during the last two or three weeks than it has been in the foreign markets but this may be attributed to the fact that American prices have been below the parity of wools in the foreign markets.

The tendency of values in the foreign markets, however, has been to strengthen, and it is believed that prices will rule higher by at least 5 per cent. in the next period of time.

At the present time, there is no clear course of values, especially on me-

mories in the London auctions. At Syd-

ney some lots of wool which had been

bid up to 28s. were withdrawn in May,

realized up to 2d. a pound more

than the best bid made in the pre-

ceding series.

Poor Selection at Brisbane

At Brisbane, with offerings of 50,000 bales, there was a rather poor selection on the opening day, but the market was decidedly against the buyers.

The bulk of the wools was continental styled wools, and the Continent was

the principal buyer at a 2 to 3 per cent. rise in price over the rates at the close of the previous season.

The average styled wools which

in the previous series were costing

around 29s. were bringing up to 31s. equivalent, clean basis.

In both Boston and Sydney, the lots

hardly furnished the best perhaps for

the best wools—a super 64-70s were

sold at a clean basis cost, in bond at

Boston of about £1.03.

The National Wool Council of Australia has decided to increase the clip, and it is expected that the new clip at Adelaide indicate that the new clip there will be rather softer and a shade finer.

Cable advice to the First National Bank of Boston says:

"The wool market is reasonably quiet. Stocks in the Central Produce Market on June 20 were 1,273 tons, compared with 2,859 on June 1. Estimated stock of private warehouses are about 4,000 bales, mostly Santa Cruz fine crossbreds and Chubut merinos. May shipments amounted to 26,729 bales."

The situation abroad has had the same effect, particularly the American trade more eager to procure the new domestic clip, which taken as a whole is better grown this year than last, and frequently a good deal lighter. Merino wools from Australia, the Carmichael clip of August, Mont., should have fetched £4.40; this year, this clip being one of the best clips in the State.

The better fine and fine medium styled wools of the Northwest have been fetching between \$1 and \$1.05, clean basis in bond at Boston, while the French combing wools have been brought from 95 cents to \$1.

Prices Strong in West

In Oregon, Wyoming and Montana, where the bulk of the buying has been done at 8c., 8½c. and 9c. per pound, ranges from 25s. to 30s. in Oregon for the most part, and from 30s. to 32s. in Wyoming, with 34s. to 36s. the range in Montana.

The buying of the new clip has been especially strong late in the bright wools in Ohio and Pennsylvania, where several buyers have paid as high as 40 cents for delaine clips. For the medium clips, the market has been lessened, with 34 cents the maximum, and 36s. has been paid for the choice wools on the half-blood side for quality.

The demand for wool in the local market has covered almost all qualities, although domestic fine and quarter-blood wools have been in great request. For the perfectly fine staple wools, \$1.10, clean basis, is readily obtainable, and fully \$1.12 has been paid for Ohio delaine wools which have been sold in the green at 45 cents. For territory fine and fine medium clips of the upper side of \$1. clean basis, has been obtained, while for strictly staple fine and fine medium clips, such as Texas, the market is close to \$1.08, clean.

Domestic Wool Sales

Some half-blood combing Wyoming wool was sold within the week at 98 cents, clean. For three-eighths and four-eighths, the market is available, and for quarter-blood combing territory a dime less a pound, clean basis.

In bright fleeces, the market is on the basis of 44s/45s for half-blood Ohio, 42s/43s for three-eighths, and 44s/45s for quarter-blood.

Wools suitable for the woollen mills are still in good request, with the demand still keenest for the medium pulled wool qualities, especially for white B super. Domestic wools of this type are extremely scarce and wools A (56) pulled have been sold at as high as 88 cents.

There has been some demand for double A pulled wools at prices varying all the way from \$1.10 to 1.10. New Mexican No. 1 has been sold at around 80 cents.

Nolls are distinctly better, with the best fine descriptions at 80s/82s, especially for Australian severities of good length and color when clear, wools for the average to good lots, more moderately desirous, 75s/80c is the prevailing price.

Carpet wools are very strong. Mohair is still, though, with semi-occasional sales of sorts and original bar hair, but prices show no change.

SCHAFF NATIONAL CHAIN
NEW YORK, JUN 28.—Frank G. Shattuck Company, which some 20 years ago opened its first store, and now operates a chain of 100 widely distributed stores throughout the country, has announced a plan for national expansion. The company's board of directors appointed a committee of directors responsible for the plan, which will open additional stores in a number of cities throughout the country. Among them are Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, St. Louis, Indianapolis, and residential centers. In addition, the company is arranging to open more stores in New York, Brooklyn, Upper Manhattan, and Queens.

OLE PRODUCTION GAINS
The American Petroleum Institute estimates that the daily average gross output of oil production in the United States for the week ended June 25 was 2,158,760 barrels as compared with 2,056,000 barrels for the week preceding week, an increase of 110,000 barrels.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p.m.)

	High	Low	
Adam Ex col 4s '48.	101	100	Port Elie Pw 4s '17.
Am Ag Chem Tgs 41.	101	100	100/4 100/4
Am Smelting & Ref.	101 1/2	101 1/2	107 1/2 107 1/2
Am Steel & Wire 4s '47.	102	101	104/2 104/2
Am Steel & Wire 4s '48.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Am T & T col 5s '48.	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2 102 1/2
Am T & T deb 5 1/2s '48.	102	102	101 1/2 101 1/2
Am T & T deb 5 1/2s '49.	102	102	101 1/2 101 1/2
Am WW&Elec 5s '48.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Am WW&Elec deb 8s '48.	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2 74 1/2
AmWW&Elec deb 8s '49.	75 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2 74 1/2
Anaconda Corp 5s '53.	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2 102 1/2
Anaconda Corp 7s '23.	106 1/2	106 1/2	105 1/2 105 1/2
Anglo-Chile Co 7s '45.	105	105	104 1/2 104 1/2
Armour & Co 4s '25.	87 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2 86 1/2
Armour & Co 4s '48.	85	85	84 1/2 84 1/2
Armour & Co 4s '49.	85	85	84 1/2 84 1/2
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95.	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2 89 1/2
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95.	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2 89 1/2
Atch T&SF gen 4s '96.	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2 89 1/2
Atlanta & Char I. L. 4s '10.	104 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2 103 1/2
Aud & Davis 2d 4s '48.	71 1/2	71 1/2	70 1/2 70 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '48.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '49.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '50.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '51.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '52.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '53.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '54.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '55.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '56.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '57.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '58.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '59.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '60.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '61.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '62.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '63.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '64.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '65.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '66.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '67.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '68.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '69.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '70.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '71.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '72.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '73.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '74.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '75.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '76.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '77.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '78.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '79.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '80.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '81.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '82.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '83.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '84.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '85.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '86.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '87.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '88.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '89.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '90.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '91.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '92.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '93.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '94.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '95.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '96.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '97.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '98.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '99.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2
Bell Tel 1st 4s '00.	99 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2 98 1/2

RADIO

CUSTOM-BUILT ELIMINATORS LATEST IDEA

Special Fixed Output Unit Designed for Browning- Drake Receiver

Public opinion has been rather slow in accepting the B eliminator, according to some manufacturers, and yet an analysis of this hesitancy in accepting the new power supply devices will show that the public had good reason to proceed slowly in an investment running from \$35 to \$70 which would do away with their B batteries.

The unforeseen difficulty that developed when these devices were first put on the market was that, although a certain eliminator would work well with a given receiver, the same device applied to another set would prove quite unsatisfactory. Poor volume, uneven intensity and motorboating were characteristics of these performances.

The first step made in an effort to prevent this was the extensive use of variable resistances. This increased the cost of eliminators but made them much more flexible in their adaptability to the many receivers on the market. This meant, of course, that each owner had to

adjust the eliminator to his or her particular set.

An intelligent effort to refine the practice of the proper application of eliminators to radio receivers has been made by the Contec people, who are developing individual eliminators for each of the more popular receivers on the market. Once again radio approaches the automotive practice in the practice of specialization.

One of the first receivers chosen to have a custom designed eliminator was the Browning-Drake receiver, the standard factory-built model as well as the Official Kit Set having the same power requirements. This is a particularly fitting choice in that not only are these receivers in such extensive use but they have proven to be a Waterloy for many of the eliminators on the market.

The application of this eliminator to a set is very simple since only four binding posts are used. One for the high voltage B plus, the second is for the detector tube C minus and the third is for the power tube C minus connection. Fixed resistance of the correct value is built into this receiver so that no adjustments need be made by the purchaser when connecting it to set.

Glen H. Browning, in official tests with this eliminator, connected it up with one of the standard receivers and also connected up 180 volts of B battery, the two power sources being controlled by a switch which made it possible to make an instantaneous change from batteries to eliminator or vice versa. No difference in quality, intensity or general operating condition could be detected in this direct comparison with batteries.

This work includes talk and music tests of the microphones in National Broadcasting Company fea-

Chain Radiocasting Demands Accurate Timing in Studio

Special Crews Handle Each Program, Checking Transmission Details for Hour Before Start

Unseen and unsung, the radio technicians who handle the input apparatus at WEAF and WJZ, the scene-shifters and stagehands of the National Broadcasting Company's networks, follow a rigid, exacting routine. Their work is interesting because it is practically unknown. Like all behind-the-scenes workers, they are faced with the knowledge that the better they accomplish their task, the less limelight they will attract to their efforts.

These technical men are divided into two main watches, one watch being occupied with program features radiocast from 6:45 a.m. until noon, the other taking care of network events from 4 p.m. until midnight. Such a schedule, however, provides that some men will be on duty during the middle of the day. Members of both tours of duty are shifted from week to week.

The crew which is to handle the details of a program arrives in every instance one hour before the feature is to begin, in order that every portion of the apparatus, from the microphones which are to be used down to the special circuits which are to carry the music and speech to the many network stations, may be thoroughly tested.

An accurate log is kept of the exact time at which various stations begin and end their transmissions of National Broadcasting Company fea-

next feature is due to be heard, the special circuit which will carry the program to the network stations and the exact time remote-control radiocast the incoming special circuits as well, is turned over to the announcer. At this time, the operators must be sure that every portion of the apparatus and the circuits is electrically correct.

Throughout the program, the operator in charge of the transmission monitors the outgoing music and speech by means of a meter and regulates the volume. In addition, he listens to the feature on a loudspeaker attached to a receiver which is picked up in the room where WEAF or WJZ is this manner, a double check is obtained throughout the course of every feature.

Telegraphic connection is maintained with the network stations while the feature is on the air, operators at the various stations communicating with those at WEAF and WJZ at regular intervals with reports of reception, condition of the special circuits and other details governing the success of their transmission.

An accurate log is kept of the exact time at which various stations begin and end their transmissions of National Broadcasting Company fea-

Special B Eliminator Applied to B-D Receiver



The Neatness of the New, Compact Control Eliminator, Especially Designed for the Browning-Drake Receiver, is Apparent in This Photograph, Which Shows the Unit Alongside of One of the Standard Kit Sets. The Simplicity of the Connections is Emphasized by the Four Binding Posts Shown on the Front of the Eliminator. No Adjustments of Any Sort Are Necessary.

Radio Program Notes

WHAM, owned and operated by the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company at Rochester, N. Y., joins the National Broadcasting Company's blue network, headed by WJZ, New York, Independence Day, July 4. This was made public late yesterday afternoon following a conference between Ernest E. Chappell, manager of WHAM, and officials of the National Broadcasting Company.

RADIO PERMITS SOUGHT BY 300 NEW STATIONS

Problem of Meeting Demand of New Stations Confronting Federal Commission

Special from Monitor Bureau

WAshington, June 28.—With more than 300 applications on file for wave lengths and permits to construct new radio broadcasting stations, the Federal Radio Commission now faces another difficult problem.

Of the 670 odd stations now operating on allocated wave lengths, a number who are dissatisfied with their assignments are trying to get better waves, while, on the other hand, the commission, with not enough waves to satisfy the stations now operating, is faced with the task of finding room on the meter scale for the 300 applicants also demanding accommodations.

For some time the commission has been letting this issue drift, due to more pressing problems but the demand for consideration by the new stations has become very insistent, so much so that as soon as the members return from their "field work" by which they are trying to get the listeners-in viewpoint on the radiocasting situation that applications of new stations will be considered.

The probable course of the commission in solving the present situation, it has been indicated, will be to instruct the station making application to find a wave suitable and if there are no others on or within 50 kilocycles of it, the frequency will be granted. This program would necessarily result in low wave-lengths to all new applicants, as the higher frequencies have all been taken.

A new station being constructed by the Pellewistic Forum, the official journal of the Ku Klux Klan, for which the paper has been conducting a nation-wide campaign to raise funds, has been informed by Commissioner Caldwell that there was little hope that a frequency would be found for it.

The station intends to ask for permission to broadcast on 10,000 watts power, which would make it one of the most powerful stations in the country, James S. Vance, general manager of the paper, the paper has raised \$17,294, and the cornerstones of the radio plant have been laid, although no permit has been issued by the commission.

THE OFFICIAL Browning-Drake Kit

May be secured from almost any good radio dealer. Constructional booklets on the new Browning-Drake may be secured through dealers or direct for \$25.

BROWNING-DRAKE CORP. BRIGHTON, MASS.

BROWNING-DRAKE RADIO

studi or at outside points, checking the continuity of lines from the control board to the microphones and making sure that all special circuits are being provided with proper amplification and frequency adjustment. Incoming and outgoing special circuits must be balanced so that the same degree of amplification prevails throughout the system. The smallest details of this testing and checking must be carried out with the greatest care, necessitating that the work progress slowly.

Control Line Crew

Men are assigned to handle the telegraph lines which are used for communication between the control rooms of WEAF and WJZ and the network stations. For convenience in handling messages, the various telegraph transmitters in this system are combined into six separate groups, each one providing connection with a particular group of stations.

The engineers assigned to the telegraph lines check their watches against those of the operators of the various network stations, making sure that all the timepieces in use are showing the absolutely correct time. This is necessary in order that every network station may be able to receive a program in order to fit in features from WEAF or WJZ exactly when they start.

Communication is carried on between the network stations as the testing of circuits continues, and when a program is ready to be sent out, a system of cues is transmitted which enables the correct chain of stations to begin transmitting the network feature simultaneously.

Each separate network feature is "stage-managed" by a different announcer, through an intricate but positive system of control devised by E. Hanson, manager of operations and engineering of the National Broadcasting Company. The announcer presides over a control box in one of the studios, operating various buttons which automatically connect the proper special circuits with the microphones which are being used, and through a system of lights, an operator in the control room is enabled to keep an accurate check on the manner in which the announcer is handling the program.

Unit Plan Used

By treating each separate network feature as a unit, it is possible to handle several different programs at the same time. On one recent occasion, five program features were being handled at once in the control room of WEAF, when three separate network programs were being sent to various stations of the stations and tests were being made on two remote-control radiocasts preliminary to their transmission. This involved the services of five announcers and five operators.

When the testing has been completed, a few minutes before the features, and on this log are also noted comments regarding various conditions of incoming and outgoing special circuits, periods during which the stations are off the air because of delays and the reasons for the break.

And so the routine goes on. It is exacting, arduous work that is done behind the scenes in the studios of WEAF and WJZ—work that requires the strictest attention to every detail and that holds out as its only reward the inner knowledge of a job well done.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEET, Boston, Mass. (1180) 7 p.m.—Events, baseball scores and financial summary.

7:10 p.m.—"The Home Doctor," Kenneth Moore, Miller and his Argonauts.

8:30 p.m.—"Cathleen Frazier, soprano.

9:30 p.m.—In series of recitals by 8 p.m.—"Program, direction Frank E. Morse.

10:30 p.m.—"Correct time."

WEBA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield, Mass. (990)

6:30 p.m.—"Baseball": Hotel Statler Ensemble.

7:30 p.m.—Talk on Rockingham Park auto races.

7:30 p.m.—"Nature League under direction of Thornton W. Burgess.

8:30 p.m.—Donald Gandy, violinist; Ruth Dayman, pianist and accompanist; and Frances McVarland's Novelty Band.

8:45 p.m.—"Household Hints": Jean Sargent, WNC Cooking School, conducted by Alice Bradley.

11:30 p.m.—"News."

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (870)

4 p.m.—"News."

4:30 p.m.—"Dinner Club": Walter Kline, violinist.

4:45 p.m.—Lou Rodriguez and his orchestra.

5:15 p.m.—"Sports Market and Business News."

5:30 p.m.—"WBAL": Waldorf-Astoria concert orchestra.

6:30 p.m.—"WBAL dinner orchestra."

9 p.m.—"WBAL evening quartet."

From WJZ.

Bert Lowe and his orchestra.

7:30 p.m.—Talk on Rockingham Park auto races.

7:30 p.m.—"Nature League under direction of Thornton W. Burgess.

8:30 p.m.—Donald Gandy, violinist; Ruth Dayman, pianist and accompanist; and Frances McVarland, piano.

8:45 p.m.—"Household Hints": Jean Sargent, WNC Cooking School, conducted by Alice Bradley.

11:30 p.m.—"News."

WEAF, Boston, Mass. (880)

4:30 p.m.—"News."

4:45 p.m.—"Theater."

5:15 p.m.—"Live stock and meat report."

5:30 p.m.—"Junior Showfairs."

5:45 p.m.—"Sports Market and Business News."

6:30 p.m.—"WBAL dinner orchestra."

7:30 p.m.—"WBAL dinner orchestra."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1927

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The Third Ticket Threat

WHY should the heathen rage and the wicked imagine vain things, merely because Wayne B. Wheeler suggests that if both the great political parties should nominate a wet for the Presidency, a third ticket, headed by the drys, would be put in the field? What else could Mr. Wheeler, the head of the Anti-Saloon League, say? What else, indeed, could anyone who believes liquor to be a menace to the well-being of the home and to the prosperity of the Nation suggest in the face of such a contingency? If politicians should be able so to betray public sentiment as to turn the organizations of the two great political parties back to the methods of saloon days, shall the millions upon millions of people who believe in prohibition, and who resent bitterly any indication of a backward step, be therefore debarred of their right to vote for the President of the United States? Many wet contemporaries and our wet senators, who are consumed with rage because of this "dictation" by the Anti-Saloon League, ought to bring a little common sense to bear upon the subject.

Of course, there is no likelihood that both parties will nominate a wet. There is, indeed, the slenderest probability that even one will be so blind as to put a champion of the liquor traffic up for the Presidency. Should either party commit this error, the remedy of turning to the other is simple; but should both—which is incredible—turn thus away from the path of righteousness, the course forecast by Mr. Wheeler is the only one practicable.

Mr. Wheeler further suggests that in the event of the nomination of a well-known wet Democrat, it might be wise to put a dry Democratic ticket in the field for the benefit of those conservative southerners who dislike to vote any save a Democratic ticket. This is not a novel expedient. A prominent Democratic newspaper with, perhaps, a short memory forgets that this is precisely what was done in 1896 when a gold Democratic ticket was placed in the field to draw southern votes away from the regular ticket, headed by William J. Bryan. One of the New York newspapers which is most acidulated in its comments upon the dry Democratic ticket proposed in this emergency was stalwart in its support of the gold Democratic ticket in that year of great political turmoil.

For our own part, we regard this subject as rather academic. There is not the least likelihood of both parties being so indifferent to political sentiment as to put wets at the head of their tickets. In the Republican Party there is not the slightest sign of a movement to that end. As for the Democratic Party, the vigorous raid being made upon it by the irregular forces of liquor is likely to solidify the opposition of its leaders to a policy which would only terminate in disaster and disgrace.

Finding Wealth in Farm Waste

WHILE politicians, legislators and congressmen are doubtless trying their best "to do something for the farmers," chemists are perhaps more efficiently busy in their laboratories seeking and often finding ways of benefiting both the producers and consumers of farm products. Much has already been accomplished along this line of research, especially in discovering methods of making use of waste products formerly thrown away. The many by-products that can be extracted from corn are fairly well known. Less has been done with wheat.

A chemist in Minnesota, however, was impressed with the great amount of waste in connection with the production of this highly prized grain. He found that the average acre of wheat yielded 900 pounds of grain and 4000 pounds of straw. The straw commercially was waste, two tons from each acre that served no purpose except to be turned back into the soil, while less than half a ton of the acre's entire wheat production was actually utilized in a profitable manner. He set himself to the task of finding values in the straw, and discovered that he could recover from a ton of the useless straw 1600 pounds of valuable products that were worth about \$250. This represents enormous possibilities of wealth, both for the farmers and the rest of the population.

Cellulose, which is the main part of the solid structure of plants, has well-nigh innumerable uses, and few sources of it except wood pulp have been drawn upon. Progress is being made in using corn stalks for making paper. Congress recently appropriated \$50,000 with which on July 1 the Bureau of Standards will begin investigating uses to which peanut shells and cotton plant stalks can be put. Furfural, which is so important in making synthetic resin, can be extracted from corncocks as well as from oat hulls. Phonograph records, telephone receivers, radio horns and other things using like material are all produced from corncocks and oat hulls by way of the furfural route. As the yearly production of corncocks alone in the United States is 20,000,000 tons, some idea of the coming value of this "waste" may be gained.

Practically all the bagasse of the southern sugar mills is now made into valuable lumber substitutes. In Iowa they are beginning to use cornstalks for making wall board and paper. The Minnesota chemist who has taken \$250 worth of products from wheat straw, has run his automobile engine with gas distilled from the straw and has made the body of his car gleam with paint from the same source.

All these new processes will not only add to the wealth of the Nation, but will have increasing value in that they will cut down the growing drain on the forests for their manifold wood products, helping thus toward solution both of the farm and the forest problems.

"Paring" or "Peeling" Potatoes

ENGLISH language analysts and jugglers may now exercise their wits in determining which is right—pare or peel the potato. Having disposed of "is" and "are" in connection with the collective noun, this new problem offers itself as another interesting study. According to Webster, a liberal definition

of "pare" is "to cut or shave, as the outside part, from anything." On the other hand, the same authority tells us that to "peel" is "to strip, or tear off." Hence the thoughtless person immediately will say: "Why, that's it, of course. You pare the potato, not peel it."

But the shrewd New England housekeeper probably would differ with you. She has had some experience with potatoes and the methods of removing their skins. It is quite likely that she would tell you that she both "paes" and "peels" the potato—"paes" it when she removes the skin in the raw, and "peels" it when she leaves until after boiling the task of preparing it for the table.

And so "pare" and "peel" may be disposed of in so far as they relate to the potato. With a banana it may be different. It is doubtful if anybody ever pares a banana. It has become quite universal practice to peel bananas. Pears, of course, are pared if their skins are removed at all, while peaches are, like potatoes, susceptible to both methods of treatment!

Britain Prepares Peace Textbooks

THE Conference of Association of Education Committees which has been sitting in London, Eng., has decided to take up actively the question of teaching the rising generation what war and peace actually involve. At its last meeting this influential gathering of British teachers passed a unanimous resolution empowering its executive council to open negotiations with county council and municipal authorities with a view to the preparation of schoolbooks especially directed to this end.

In introducing this resolution, Sir George Lunn, ex-Lord Mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, made some remarks which are worthy to be placed on record. "It is right," he said, "that the principles of abhorrence of war should be imbibed at the earliest age, and that teachers should be imbued with their importance, so that the ideas may permeate the whole curriculum."

Sir George went on to say that he thought useful impressions could be imparted even with arithmetic. "I would tell," he declared, "of the fifty thousand millions of money sunk in the last war. I would tell of the nine millions of the best of the young men of all the nations who have been killed, and of those other millions of wounded, many of whom we see in the streets today."

"Civilization," he concluded, "is a complex thing. Isolation is no longer possible, with America only thirty-six hours away, and the seas that formerly divided us now binding us together and making all nations dependent one upon another. Therefore I want a committee to devise textbooks to enable teachers to proclaim the principle of international peace, and I hope that when we meet next year we shall be able to report some definite progress in that direction."

Sir George Lunn's words apply to an even wider circle than the one he addressed. In the hope he expressed all peoples may rightly share.

Prohibition in P. E. I.

THOUGH it is the smallest Province in Canada, Prince Edward Island, in declaring in no uncertain terms that it will remain in the prohibition column, has measurably strengthened the dry forces of the world. That the significance of the decision that was to be reached has been realized in other sections of the Dominion and elsewhere is indicated by an editorial recently appearing in the United Churchman, published in Sackville, N. B., which defined the issue involved in such terms that there was no mistaking its import.

This article, which was written in a strikingly fair manner, declared for instance that prohibition places a ban upon a traffic which should never be legalized, and added that any other law but prohibition makes citizens partners in the liquor traffic. "Prince Edward Island," it continued, "can make a great contribution to the temperance cause in the rest of Canada. It can say that we who were the first to adopt prohibition now bear our testimony, after long years of trial, that we believe in it. Prince Edward Island can place its back against the wall and defy the brewers and all the liquor interest. It can hold the line! It can turn the tide! It can teach the whole country that the forces of lawlessness are not in the ascendancy."

And it has done all these things! For by voting, as it has, so sweepingly for prohibition, it has shown unquestionably that it has no qualms concerning its former decisions and actions. It has but rarely occurred that prohibition has been made as clear-cut an issue as was the case in this instance, and the unqualified action taken means far more than a simple preference for prohibition as against government control. It represents a considered action based upon previously obtained results. And it augurs well for still larger gains in the field of legalized prohibition of alcohol.

A Dollar Theater Circuit

PLAYGOERS in the smaller cities of the United States and Canada are to witness next season something of a return to the old days in the theater, before the popularization of motion pictures. For plays are under way for the establishment of a circuit of thirty-six playhouses. These are to be visited in turn by companies requiring the services of 400 or more players, altogether, and the price of seats is to range from \$1 downward.

A scheme so promising on paper appears to have every advantage in the form of the tacit approval of the Actors Equity Association, which sees in this one solution for the growing problem of stage employment in a day when the number of touring theatrical companies is much smaller than it was five years ago. Such a circuit is already beyond the experimental stage, for during the last two seasons plays have been on tour in small numbers under this plan, with a sufficient patronage to make them pay.

Furthermore, this circuit will have the supervision of a man who is experienced in this particular scheme of theater management, David Kraus. Mr. Kraus proposes to interest numerous prominent players in the scheme, to the

end that they will undertake to appear at the dollar theaters in plays with which their stage repertory is associated. The co-operative plan behind the circuit extends to an offer to stars or feature players of a considerable percentage of the receipts after a fixed minimum is passed, this extra pay to be in addition to their regular salaries.

By every sign of today's conditions in the theater and in the light of every lesson of past experience, there is large prospect that the public will respond to the offerings on this new circuit. Most of the offerings presumably will be plays that have proved their value already with long runs in New York and elsewhere, and again, one of the financial hazards of stage producing will be avoided.

It has become evident that the spoken drama must compete with the films on the screen's own terms, and this means that plays in some quantity and of good quality of performance must be presented at prices somewhere within the zone of those charged by cinema palaces. In accepting the terms of this competition, the new circuit gives further proof of its practicality and added promise of success.

Buying and Selling Books

A OBSERVABLE effort is being made to increase the individual buying of books, for, although some might say that there are quite enough books being published—perhaps, indeed, more than are strictly necessary—it is the unanimous opinion of publishers that not enough books are being bought. Patient waiters, both in England and America, can read almost any book without buying it; and many, no doubt, are so patient that they eventually forget what they are waiting for. Even if, in some cases, such potential readers lose little, this exercise of an admirable quality does not increase the sale of books.

There are vast spaces without public libraries, circulating libraries or bookstores, where the reading of a book either involves sending for it, or necessitates a neighbor who has taken the trouble to do so. In the United States, where the circulating library circulates far less widely than in Great Britain, it is now possible to have the book selected at regular intervals by a committee of literati and sent by mail; but this plan does not appear to arouse the enthusiasm of publishers in general. Even the book agent, bringing opportunity to the very door, is often turned away with a cold word. The problem presses for solution. The American Government, feeling perhaps a shade of guilty responsibility because it gives away so much excellent reading matter, is said to be concerned for the publishers, and there is report that the Federal Board for Vocational Education has in view a course in salesmanship for book sellers.

The situation, in short, must be considered practically. Books are commodities, but they differ from such commodities as are sold in groceries in so far as the reading of a book by one individual does not destroy its availability for others. Mankind, indeed, is under a compulsion to patronize the grocery store that does not apply to the bookstore. The finished grocery salesman, meeting a customer who has come in for a package of Wheatkins, may sell her, without using any undue persuasion, two packages of Wheatkins, a new broom, a box of chocolates and a pound of prunes. Can the book salesman ever hope to do as well with the customer who comes in for one copy of "What Don't You Know"? Nor will the book agent ever function at his conceivable best until doors are thrown open at his coming and householders run gladly to see what he has got.

Such an effort has long been in progress. But the sales of a best-seller are small when compared with those of a popular soup. With much miscellaneous reading, since print and education made it possible, the world of book buyers has nevertheless remained small in proportion to population, and there are those who feel without argument that the price of one book will pay for a good many gallons of gasoline. But the hope is characteristic of the century that a lot more people can be shown successfully that they ought to buy a lot more books.

Random Ramblings

The White House pet raccoon Rebecca escaped and refused to be coaxed from a tall pine tree where she had taken refuge. Can it be that she thought she was taking the stump to Coolidge?

Colonel Lindbergh now possesses a French cross, a Belgian cross, an English cross, and also one from the United States, but none of them quite equal his "hop across."

People, not governments, should decide on war, the American Ambassador to Great Britain told the Harvard alumni—"Of the people, by the people, for the people!"

A Chicago firm has discovered a method for making railway locomotives less noisy. Could they not give their secret to the makers of airplanes?

It has been said that pull will never get a person anywhere, and yet it took just that to enable Harvard to win the recent Harvard-Yale boat race.

The disarmament conference may well remember that a good way to obtain concessions is to make some.

Why not preserve the Cal-C. A. L. connotation by making it Coolidge And Lindbergh for 1928?

One thing that most Americans agree on is that somebody else should get back to the farm.

It would seem that Alfreds and Skye terriers would be the proper mascots for the air force.

If you can tell the plants from the weeds, it's high time to start weeding the garden.

One of the season's best sellers is the popular fiction called "Easy Payments."

The Golden Rule is a great help in following the straight road.

Uncle Sam has put the stamp of approval on Colonel Lindbergh.

Spring in Rome

I HAVE been walking this afternoon along the Appian Way. It has been a perfect spring day which means that Rome and all her surroundings are at their glorious best. Many motor omnibuses, chars-à-bancs and "sightseeing" cars have passed me, for the tourists are now here in portentous numbers, all "doing" Rome at a pace that fairly turns dizzy the more leisurely visitor.

There has been much dust, which I have occasionally avoided by climbing a wall and wandering across a green meadow among the ruins of the villas whence once the Roman aristocracy probably regarded with disgust the ever-growing chariot traffic along this same Appian Way. I have, as a matter of fact, strayed very far afield this afternoon, never turning my face toward Rome again until the twilight haze had settled over the Campagna.

♦ ♦ ♦

For I think that it is only in springtime that one really "feels" Rome, and the way to do it then is to avoid the throngs of sightseers, dodge the ubiquitous "guides," avoid with studied care the "personally conducted" tours—and wander aimlessly by one's self in all directions, never heedng whether they lead, taking today the Pincio Gardens, tomorrow the Appian Way, the next day the enchanting ways and byways of Rome itself, and so on and ever on about the task that is never completed and never can be completed, but that is never wearisome—the task of making the acquaintance of Rome.

One hears the story of the American clergyman stationed in Rome who was asked by a party of visitors to "tell them all about Rome," that they might make the best of a few days' stay. "That I am scarcely qualified to do," he said, "for, you see, I have only been in Rome ten years." Only ten years! What a hopeless task it is, to be sure, this attempt to know Rome! Yet to learn to "feel" Rome is not so difficult, and of all times to achieve the springtime is the best.

♦ ♦ ♦

Of five visits this is my first at the ideal time of the year in all Italy; and I felt, as I commenced my usual aimless wanderings immediately I had found lodgings, that this was a different Rome from those of my previous travels. Ever a wanderer without plan or guidance about the cities of the world, east and west and north and south, I have found that whatsoever place is truly exotic and whatsoever place is invested with an "atmosphere" whose absorption depends very largely upon the degree of receptivity in one's own self, that place is most appreciated and best understood in such a fashion.

But of them all I love most to wander in Rome. I think

that if I were able to spend a year, two years, five years there I should still wander about in that same aimless fashion, coming unexpectedly, now into a well-known corner like the Piazza Espagna or before the Fountain of the Trevi, now into some cozy little "piazza" or some of garden quite unfamiliar and thus doubly enjoyed.

Yet never until this fair month when Rome is, as Caesar observed with quite another significance, "Rome indeed," have I realized to the full the pleasure of this fashion of making Rome's acquaintance. At such a time it is a closer acquaintance that one achieves, a sort of tender intimacy springing perhaps from the beauty of the flowers, the vivid green of the palms, the golden splashes of sunlight on the steps leading from the Villa Borghese and the glory of the view from windows of the Villa Borghese and the soft haze that cloaks the ruins on the Palatine at twilight.

I wonder sometimes if these hurrying tourists have really taken away with them anything lasting from Rome, even an enduring impression of her as she is in her beautiful springtime. I encountered several score of them in the Sistine Chapel yesterday morning. They talked in many languages, for they were from many lands. But I heard some discussing with animation the possibility of "catching" the next day's train "de luxe" for Milan, with its Pullmans and its observation car, and there "catching" in turn something else for somewhere else, quite as if the ultimate were away somewhere in the far dim distance, to be sought through one hectic day after another, instead of right here about.

There is a lively sense of efficiency abroad in Rome today as there is in all of Italy. One feels the existence of a powerful system with a strong and determined directing arm behind it. Be that system a good one or a bad one only time, I suppose, will show; but that it is all-dominant seems before he has been twenty-four hours in Italy. Yet it does not obtrude itself disagreeably upon the visitor, and it does not alter Rome in springtime in the least.

The tranquillity of this afternoon wraps itself quite closely as ever about the little Foro Italico, about the Piazza Espagna and the flower stands at the foot of the steps, about the grass-grown ruins of the Palatine and the craggy battlements of the Colosseum. It is quite possible to "feel" Rome today as it ever has been, and the way to do that is to wander without plan or purpose wherever one's undirected footsteps may lead through the soft sunshine of a spring afternoon.

M. T. G.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

PARIS.

PERHAPS the crossing of the Atlantic by airplanes will become a commonplace feat. Perhaps greater and greater distances will be covered by successors of Lindbergh. Perhaps the journey from America to Europe will be accomplished in fewer hours. But in France, at any rate, it is believed that the performance of Lindbergh can never be exceeded. It is unique. There can be no question of "beating a record." The "record" of Lindbergh can never be beaten. It is, to use a French expression, hors concours. It was not only a fine adventure, and at the same time a well-considered undertaking and a sporting exploit; it is also, and above all, from the French viewpoint, an artistic masterpiece. Others may, and indeed have, done more than Lindbergh, but they cannot do better than Lindbergh.

Dr. Constantin Dumbrava, the Arctic explorer, who is in Paris and who will shortly head an expedition to Greenland, declares that future transatlantic fliers can be protected by the establishment of an observatory in the southern part of Greenland. That is the point where the transatlantic storms form, and there it would be possible to determine, forty-eight hours in advance, the path of any storm. Weather conditions all along the route could be foretold, and a wireless station could keep in direct communication with air terminals such as New York, London, and Paris.

♦ ♦ ♦

La Semaine de la Bonté—that is to say A Week of Kindness—has just been held in Paris. Could there be a pleasanter idea than that of a week of kindness—on condition that the week is prolonged into months and months into years? La Semaine de la Bonté was inaugurated in the large amphitheater of the Sorbonne under the presidency of Anatole de Monzie. The speaker reminded Parisians that they have responsibilities toward their fellows, and they preached the gospel of social duty, solidarity, generosity, and mutual respect. Pierre Hamp pleaded for more goodness in the organization of labor. André Lichtenberger was the champion of the animals. Commissioner Peyron asked for help for the less fortunate members of society. M. de Monzie himself advocated benevolence in international relations. On other evenings